

8937C - Fall 1959 Spring 1960

Glen St. Mary Nurseries Co.



OUR OFFICE

1882

77th YEAR

1959

FALL 1959 • SPRING 1960

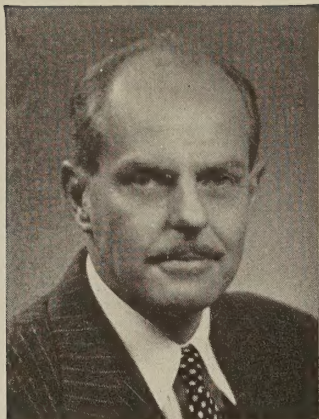
Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.

Glen Saint Mary, Florida

TELEPHONE: Glen Saint Mary
Alpine 9-4931
(or night) Alpine 9-4932



OFFICE COPY



G. L. TABER, JR.

Foreword

SOME of our old customers may be surprised and a little shocked at the changes made in this 1959-60 catalog. Truthfully, we hated to do it but the pressures of economy and the buying trend during the past several years clearly indicate the necessity. High transportation costs on B&B nursery stock and some of the larger container-grown material have so restricted the demand that we are virtually eliminating most of them from this book, concentrating instead on bare-root items that can still be shipped during the winter for a reasonable charge.

It will be noticed that we continue to list many small to medium-size container-grown plants which may be moved at any time of the year. This change in our policy *does not mean* that we have stopped handling the B&B items and larger container plants. If you need quotations on any size not listed, please let us know and figures will be sent you if we can furnish the grade desired. Our slogan, "Glen Grown Means Well Grown," continues to be a Hallmark of Excellence throughout the South.

GEORGE L. TABER, JR., *President*

WARNING!

Much grief has come to some of our customers, and others who thought they were becoming our customers, because they thoughtlessly purchased nursery stock represented by the pedlar or trucker as our material.

NOTE:

We employ no traveling agents or salesmen to sell our products on the retail level, and anyone attempting to solicit business in this manner, by claiming to be our agent, salesman or representative, is most likely a fraud and should be remanded to local police or at least reported to them, pending appropriate action by us.

ANOTHER DIVIDEND FOR YOU!

In an effort to raise the average appearance and quality of our nursery stock, we are cooperating with the Florida State Plant Board and our State nursery organization (F.N.G.A.) in using their new system of Grades and Standards as a basis for selling. Definite specifications of height, spread and degree of bushiness for each of three grades—Fancy, No. 1 and No. 2—assure you, our customers, that you are getting what you pay for every time. See comparison group picture on page 10.

For the present, we are not attempting to catalog the three different grades with prices for each. Unless otherwise specified, you may assume that the item is No. 1 and conforms in major characteristics to the norm set up for that grade in the Plant Boards picture book, "Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants."

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY

Main Office and General Nurseries:
GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA

Citrus Division Office:
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

TERMS OF BUSINESS

LOCATION

General Office and Nurseries at Glen Saint Mary, Baker County, Florida, on Seaboard Air Line Railway and U. S. No. 90, 30 miles west of Jacksonville. Office and Citrus Nurseries at Winter Haven, Polk County, Florida. The office is not open for business on Sundays, and we are closed on Saturday afternoon. We recognize most national holidays, such as Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year, etc. Visitors who come to the Nursery in disregard of this notice are welcome to look around, but must not expect the help of a salesman or to have plants dug.

APPLYING PRICES

Orders for five (5) and fifty (50) plants of one class command the 10 and 100 rates respectively, except on fruit trees. Prices herein are for the Retail trade only and cancel all previous lists and catalogs. They are based on current conditions and therefore subject to change without notice.

CASH

or satisfactory reference must accompany all orders for immediate shipment unless the person ordering has an account. On orders booked in advance of the shipping season, 25 per cent down, with the balance due when the shipping season opens, will be required. Reserve orders are accepted only upon condition that they shall be void should injury from any cause not under our control befall the stock before shipment. Stock held in our fields on reserve long enough to grow to a larger grade will be billed accordingly at shipping time.

TRANSPORTATION

Our prices do not include transportation costs. Be sure to state clearly when ordering how you wish shipment made—parcel post, commercial truckline (motor freight) or express; or if you will call for plants.

Lacking this information, we will use our best judgment as to method used. On orders for shipment by parcel post, such as small bare-root plants, add 25% to total for postage. This will approximate postal charges; if not sufficient, we will show balance due on your invoice, and if you have overage, a refund will be sent with the invoice.

Heavy shipments, such as B&B plants, large-size bare-root material and most of the container-grown items, should be sent by truckline or express. In either case, please be sure to give complete delivery instructions with order. Wherever there is access to truckline delivery, it is usually less expensive than express.

We feel that often money can be saved by ordering bare-root stock whenever there is a choice, as with Ligustrum, Crape-Myrtle, Abelia, etc. Transportation costs on bare-root plants and trees are much less than on B&B, and usually the former will be equally satisfactory if handled during the winter dormant season or other recommended times.

SHIPPING AND PLANTING SEASON

from the middle of November to mid-March for bare-root plants covers the average season, but weather conditions each year govern beginning and ending dates. A "Bare-Root" plant or tree is dug without soil, pruned root and top for planting, and packed for shipment in damp moss or other suitable material. "B&B" means Balled and Burlapped. A Balled and Burlapped plant or tree is dug with soil on the roots, tightly wrapped with burlap and tied securely with twine. Balled and Burlapped materials may be safely moved almost every month of the year.

NON-WARRANTY

The Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the variety or productivity of any nursery stock it sells. Liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price. No liability is assumed by seller for delay or failure to deliver caused by wars, strikes, fires, floods, droughts, embargoes or any other contingencies beyond our control. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned.

CLAIMS

Claims must be made immediately upon receipt of goods. If an error has been made by us, please notify us at once so that we can adjust the matter fairly. Our stock is well grown, carefully packed and otherwise handled to conform with generally accepted standards of nursery practice. Claims for in-transit damage or delay should be filed promptly with the transportation company. In no case shall our liability be more than the original invoice value of the order.

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS

ABELIA, Edward Goucher (Pink Abelia).

One of the most useful shrubs, for it can be confined to any desired size and will grow in almost any location. The shiny, deep green leaves are tinted with an amber hue. The dainty, clear pink flowers are produced all summer. Evergreen in warmer areas.

Each Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in. \$1 50

grandiflora. One of our very best evergreen shrubs for foundation plantings, corner groups, single specimens, or ornamental hedges. The small leaves are bright glossy green, turning to a beautiful bronze in winter. Its flowers come in early May and the plant is covered with bloom until late autumn.

Bare-root. Each 10
12 to 18 in. \$0 65 \$6 00
18 to 24 in. 85 8 00
2 to 3 ft. 1 15 11 00
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in. 1 25

sherwoodii. A fine new dwarf with attractive white flowers. Similar to Grandiflora in leaf conformation and coloring.

Each
Qt. cans. \$0 85
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in. 1 50

ACACIA farnesiana (Opopanax). A thorny, much-branched shrub that grows to a height of 10 feet. The fragrant yellow flowers come in small clusters.

Each Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft. \$2 00

ALLAMANDA, Brown-Bud. A variation of the older plain yellow variety, having a brownish tint in the throat.

Each
Gal. cans. \$1 25

neriifolia. Evergreen shrub of dense habit. Large, dark green leaves, with deep yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers. Fine for central and southern portions of Florida.

Each Gal. cans. \$1 00

ARDISIA crenulata. Compact evergreen shrub with thick, dark green foliage and bright red berries in winter. Makes a wonderful decoration indoors in pots, as well as outside where severe cold is not a problem.

Each Gal. cans. \$2 00

Variant.

Each Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in. \$2 50



ARDISIA crenulata

ASPIDISTRA lurida. Most satisfactory for house conditions and shaded locations outside. Large, dark green leaves.

Each
Per leaf, large. \$0 15

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly-Bush). Attractive quick-growing evergreen shrubs producing flowers in terminal racemes somewhat resembling lilacs.

officinalis. Flowers lilac-pink in winter.

Each
Gal. cans. \$1 25

BUXUS japonica (Japanese Boxwood). Beautiful, compact, small-leaved, evergreen shrub for borders, hedges, and foundation plantings. Also excellent as a potted plant and for window boxes.

harlandi (Harland Box). This distinctive variety has dark green, elongated leaves, rather square at the ends. It grows thick and round with very little trimming and stands more cold than *B. japonica* but is not quite as rapid in growth. It is each year becoming more popular as it is better known.

Bed Grown	Each	10
4 to 6 in.	\$0 40	\$3 50
6 to 8 in.	65	6 00
8 to 10 in.	85	8 00
10 to 12 in.	1 15	10 50
12 to 15 in.	1 65	15 50
15 to 18 in.	2 10	20 00
Qt. cans, 8 to 10 in.	85	8 00

CALLISTEMON (Bottle-Brush). In April the plant produces long, red, brush-like flower spikes. The evergreen foliage is narrow and dark green.

Each 10
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in. \$2 00 \$17 50
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft. 2 50

CARISSA grandiflora (Natal Plum). Tall-growing evergreen shrub with fragrant white flowers about 2 inches across. The scarlet fruit is edible.

Each
Qt. cans. \$0 75
Gal. cans. 1 25

CASSIA bicapsularis. A lovely sight in your autumn landscape. Its many yellow blooms blend with the usual colors of fall gardens. Will grow to 10 feet; evergreen in temperate climates. If frozen down, it generally revives. Needs full sun in order to branch and keep a well-balanced appearance.

Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in. \$1 00
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in. 1 25

CLEYERA japonica. A fine evergreen shrub or small tree with rather thick, glossy leaves and creamy white, fragrant flowers. Berries red in early fall. An upright grower, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Will withstand wet or dry situations with equal ease and seems to have few insect or disease enemies. We recommend it highly for trial as far north as Atlanta inland or Wilmington, North Carolina, on the coast.

Each 10
12 to 18 in. \$1 50 \$14 00
18 to 24 in. 2 00 18 50
B&B, double above prices.
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in. 1 75
10-in. cans, 18 to 24 in. 3 00



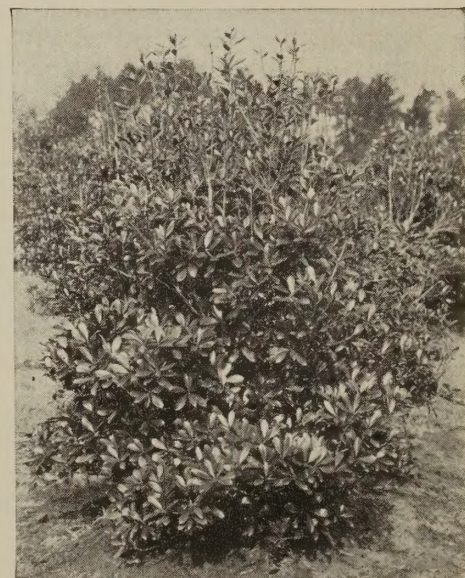
BUXUS japonica

COCCULUS laurifolius. A viny evergreen shrub to 15 feet or may be kept trimmed. Dark green leaves to 6 inches long, leathery and shining. Black fruits come in clusters. Not hardy north of here.

Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in. \$1 75
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in. 2 00

See Page 28 for Plants
for Special Places

We are proud of our
nursery stock, for it is
in first-class condition.



CLEYERA japonica

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, continued



PURE WHITE CRAPE-MYRTLE

CRAPE-MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmia indica*).

This easily grown, deciduous shrub or small tree is sometimes called "The Lilac of the South." In early summer, delicate, airy flowers with crimped and fringed petals are borne in panicles on the current season's growth. To prolong bloom through summer, old flower heads should be removed as soon as they wither; then a new flush of growth and flowers will appear.

The first pruning of plants should be done in the winter, while dormant, and not later than February; thus you are assured of generous bouquets on the new growth that follows.

Lavender. Showy clusters of pinkish lavender.

Rose. Deep old rose. A favorite.

Watermelon-red. Large bright panicles.

William Toovey. This fine watermelon-red differs from the older type principally in its habit of growth, being compact and low spreading. An excellent variety for hedges and low screens, as well as for specimen use in the landscape plan.

Bare-root.	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	1 15	10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 55	13 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 25	21 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 00	

B&B, double above prices.

PURE WHITE CRAPE-MYRTLE. A distinct improvement over the old-time type, this latest acquisition is a profuse bloomer. Flower heads are larger, and there is no other color in them but white and the yellow of the stamens. Growth habit is stocky, compact and vigorous, thus permitting a choice of either tree-form or shrub, according to preference of grower. Pure White is something special in Crape-Myrtles!

Bare-root	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 15
18 to 24 in.....	1 45
2 to 3 ft.....	1 85
3 to 4 ft.....	2 45

B&B, double above prices.

Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	2 75
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	3 00

DURANTA plumieri (Golden Dewdrop).

An evergreen shrub with racemes of lilac flowers, followed by yellow berries that last all winter. Rather tender but sometimes planted in northern Florida.

	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$1 00
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	1 50

EURYA japonica. A low-growing evergreen having elongated narrow leaves with a well-defined midrib of bright green. Small, greenish white flowers followed by black fruits. The plant presents a fan-shaped aspect from two sides. Stands shade well.

sides. Stands shade well.	Each
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	\$2 00
10-in. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	3 75

Please read **TERMS OF BUSINESS** before ordering, on page 3



EURYA japonica



FEIJOA sellowiana

ELÆAGNUS pungens fruitlandi.

Highly ornamental, willow-like shrub, its greatest feature being the foliage. Young foliage is brownish, but when mature, leaves are medium green and satiny silver underneath. Branches are pliant and may be cut at any time without harm to the plant, thus making them ideal for flower arrangements. If compact form is desired, pruning must be done.

Flowers are inconspicuous, although quite fragrant. Decorative and edible fruit appears in fall and winter.

Grows in almost any well-drained soil, including limestone, and prefers sunny exposure.

Bare-root.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 50	14 00

B&B, double above prices.

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	1 50
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	1 75

FEIJOA sellowiana (Pineapple Guava).

Introduced from South America. Will grow to 15 feet. Upper surface of leaves glossy green and lower surface silvery gray, giving a very ornamental effect.

Blooms in late spring. Flowers are four-cupped petals, white outside and purplish crimson within; center is a stiff tuft of crimson stamens. They may be cut for floral arrangements, where they always create interest because of their exotic and unusual appearance.

The oval or oblong fruit is variable in size, sometimes nearly 2 inches in length. It is dull green when ripe, often showing a touch of crimson on the cheek. The flesh is granular and the seeds are so small they cannot be felt in the mouth. Flavor resembles pineapple. May be eaten fresh, cooked in several ways, crystallized or made into jam or jelly.

This is a very hardy shrub, preferring a climate free from excessive humidity and cool at least part of the year. Does not do well on light or sandy soil and needs a well-drained location. If over-fertilized, the plant will make an abundance of new growth instead of fruiting.

Bare-root.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 65	\$5 50
18 to 24 in.....	1 00	9 00

B&B, double above prices.

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	1 50
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SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, continued



GARDENIA florida

GARDENIA florida (Cape Jasmine). The well-known Gardenia of the South. Waxy white, very sweet-scented flowers and leathery, shiny dark foliage distinguish the plant.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 25	\$11 50
18 to 24 in.....	1 75	16 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 75	25 00

radicans. A dwarf grower to 18 inches, having miniature white flowers with typical fragrance; trailing habit. Each
Qt. cans.....\$0 65
Gal. cans, 8 to 12 in..... 1 00

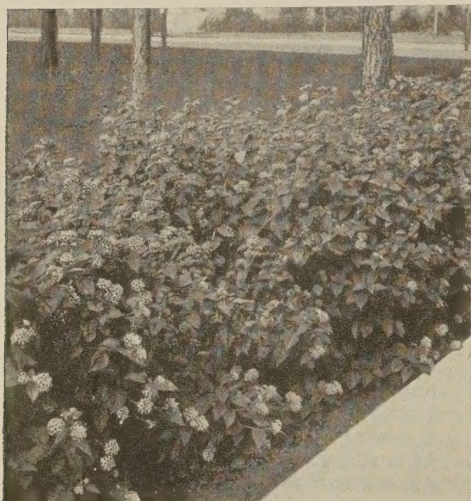
stricta nana. A hardy, vigorous Gardenia with attractive green foliage. Very free flowering. Somewhat dwarfier than *Gardenia florida*.

	Each	10
Qt. cans.....	\$0 85	\$7 50
Gal. cans, 12 to 15 in....	1 25	11 00

HIBISCUS. We are now growing Hibiscus from cuttings to avoid the disappointment that freezing weather can bring. Cutting-grown Hibiscus retains its identity even though killed to the ground and is able to come back in an amazingly short time.

Assorted Varieties.
Cutting Grown.

	Each	10
Gal. cans.....	\$1 00	\$9 00



LANTANA

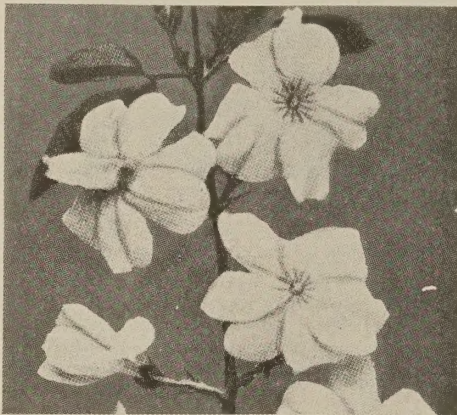
ILLICIAM floridanum (Florida Anise).

This unusual evergreen shrub has dark green leaves 6 to 8 inches long, borne in loose whorls. In early summer, striking dark red star-shaped flowers add to its beauty. It does best in part shade and needs slightly acid soil for best growth. The crushed leaves give off a strongly aromatic odor.

	Each
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	\$2 25

IXORA coccinea. Evergreen shrub with large leaves and orange-red flowers in clusters. A fine flowering shrub for south Florida.

	Each
Qt. cans.....	\$0 75
Gal. cans.....	1 25



JASMINUM primulinum

JASMINUM floridum. A hardy, low-growing variety with delicately feathery foliage and yellow bloom in summer.

Bare-root.	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 35
2 to 3 ft.....	1 75

B&B, double above prices.

humile. A dark, evergreen, much-branched shrub with compound leaves; flowers bright yellow, borne in clusters. May reach 20 feet.

primulinum. Evergreen shrub with dark green, drooping branches. Bright yellow flowers in spring and summer.

Bare-root.	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 85
18 to 24 in.....	1 10

B&B, double above prices.

primulinum	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$1 25
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	1 50

Sambac, Grand Duke. Large, double, white, fragrant flowers. Climbing; shiny dark foliage.

Sambac, Maid of Orleans.	Each
Semi-double or single white flowers. Very fragrant.	
Gal. cans.....	\$1 75

LANTANA sellowiana (*delicatissima*).

Especially adapted to south and central Florida. Very popular for ground cover and combines well with low-growing forms of shrubs. It is vine-like, with rosy lilac flowers. A rapid grower but will stay low with one or two trimmings a year. Also fine for window boxes and baskets. Very salt-resistant and will live in almost any soil. Best in full sun.

	Each
Qt. cans.....	\$0 65

LONICERA nitida. Hardier than *Lonicera pileata yunnanensis*. Attains 6 feet, with upright branching habit; otherwise similar. Desirable.

pileata yunnanensis. Low, spreading semi-evergreen with delicate deep green foliage. Flowers are fragrant; fruit purple. Resembles small-leaved Privet. A fine little shrub.

	Each
Qt. cans.....	\$0 75

LOROPETALUM Chinense. A densely branched evergreen to 12 feet. Leaves small, rounded, dull green. Bears a profusion of greenish white flowers in early spring; fragrant.

	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$1 75

MAGNOLIA fuscata (*Michelia fuscata*; Banana Shrub). A splendid, hardy, broad-leaved evergreen with dark, glossy foliage. The creamy yellow flowers look like miniature bananas and the fragrance is identical. This shrub may be trimmed or left to grow naturally, often reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet.

	Each	10
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in....	\$1 75	\$16 50
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in....	2 00	18 50
10-in. cans, 2 to 3 ft....	3 50	32 50

ORIENTAL MAGNOLIAS. These are prized shrubs or small deciduous trees that bloom with us in winter or early spring, and later farther north. Flowers white or red or purplish, according to variety. Not difficult to grow.

liliflora nigra (*M. soulangeana nigra*).

Very much like *Soulangeana* except that flowers are longer and of darker color. Midseason bloomer.

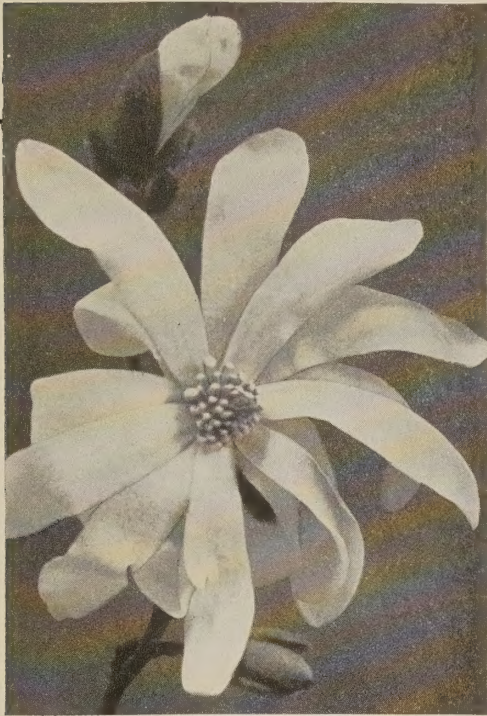
soulangeana. Hardy in northern gardens, this fine variety has flowers that are pinky purple on the outside and creamy white within. Early.

B&B.	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 00
2 to 3 ft.....	4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	5 50



MAGNOLIA fuscata

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, continued



MAGNOLIA stellata

ORIENTAL MAGNOLIAS, continued

stellata (Star Magnolia). One of the finest of a fine family. Flowers pure white, and there are just enough of the star-shaped petals to make it appear semi-double. The plant is a low, bushy grower and seldom reaches a height of more than 10 feet. Early.

B&B.	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 50
18 to 24 in.....	3 75
2 to 3 ft.....	5 00

We are proud of our nursery stock, for it is in first-class condition.

MALPIGHIA coccigera. A very attractive, low-growing, well-branched evergreen shrub, with an abundance of oval, prickly dark green foliage and clusters of small, distinctive white flowers. Both foliage and flowers are shiny and look as if varnished. Well suited to border uses and for individual specimens.

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	Each	10
	\$1 50	\$14 00

MYRTUS communis

A handsome evergreen shrub or small tree to 10 feet or more. Bright green leaves, shiny, small and narrow. Creamy white flowers are followed by black berries.

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in....	Each	10
	\$1 50	\$14 00
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in....	1 75	16 50

OLEA fragrans (Sweet or Tea Olive). Dwarf evergreen. Bright green foliage. small, white, sweet-scented flowers in winter and spring.

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	Each	\$2 00
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft	2 75	
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	

OLEANDER (Nerium). Evergreen shrub with brilliant colored flowers. Makes a beautiful flowering hedge. Does well near the seashore.

Double Yellow.

Bare-root.	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 25
18 to 24 in.....	1 75
B&B, double above prices.	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	1 75
10-in. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	3 75

Cardinal, Double Pink, Double White, Mme. Peyre, Mrs. Roeding, Shell Pink, Single White.

Bare-root.	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 50
B&B, double above prices.	

*Please read
Terms of
Business before
ordering,
see page 3*

OSMANTHUS fortunei. Attractive evergreen shrub to 6 feet, somewhat resembling *Olea fragrans*, with spiny-toothed leaves and fragrant creamy yellow flowers. Rather slow grower.

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	Each	\$2 25
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	3 00	

PHILODENDRON selloum. Its large, glossy leaves are deeply lobed, giving a lush, tropical appearance to the plants. This variety will stand moderately cold weather.

Gal. cans.....	Each	\$3 50
10-in. cans.....	6 00	

PHOTINIA glabra. A very handsome, hardy, evergreen shrub which will grow to a height of approximately 15 feet. The new foliage is wine colored and most attractive. The white flowers are carried in clusters and are followed by round red fruits. Prefers a sunny location in well-drained soil.

serrulata. This variety grows to a much greater height than *Glabra* and is a beautiful sight in summer with its dark green serrated leaves and large clusters of white flowers. In winter it is covered with scarlet fruit.

Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in....	Each	\$2 00	\$18 50
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PLUMBAGO capensis (Cape Plumbago).

A native of South Africa. The azure-blue flowers of this half-climbing shrub are produced profusely all summer long. Plant is of rapid growth and thickly covered with light green foliage. Thoroughly satisfactory where winters are not too severe.

Qt. cans.....	Each	\$0 65
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PITTOSPORUM tobira. Hardy. Foliage dark green and shiny. Splendid for foundations and hedges. Can be pruned to any desired shape. Does well in full sun and is one of the finest evergreens for shady places and for seaside planting.

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	Each	\$1 75
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tobira variegata. Has light green foliage, similar to its green relative in size and shape, copiously white blotched. Medium slow grower.

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	Each	\$2 50
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PHOTINIA glabra



PLUMBAGO capensis

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, continued

PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi (Laland Firethorn). Evergreen shrub with small, narrow leaves. Thorny branches. White flowers; orange-red berries in winter.

Each	
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50
Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	2 00

formosana. The productiveness of this improved variety is amazing! Fruit is a deep glossy red, borne in immense clusters. The growth resembles Lalandi but is not so upright.

Each	
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	\$1 50
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	1 75
2-gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	2 25
2-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	2 50
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	3 75

belli. Interesting red-fruiting type. Growth spready like Formosana, and foliage about identical. Berries even larger and well distributed over the plant.

Miller. Similar to Belli. Good vigorous grower; medium-sized, red fruit. Quite hardy.

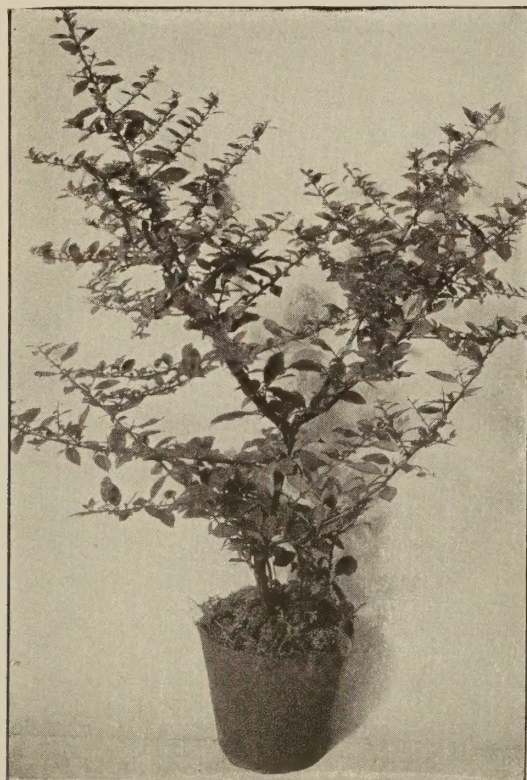
Rosedale. One of the newer Pyracanthas (trademark registered). Produces long arching sprays of dainty white flowers. Foliage dark rich green. Bears masses of very dark red berries and lends itself well to espalier work. Disease resistant.

Prices for above three varieties:

Each	10
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in....	\$1 75 \$16 50
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	2 00 18 50
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	4 00
10-in. cans, 4 to 5 ft.....	4 50

graberii. A large, vigorous variety noteworthy for berry size, produced in great clusters at Christmas time.

Each	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$1 50
2-gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	3 00



PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi

QUINCE, FLOWERING (*Cydonia japonica*). We do not hesitate to recommend the Cydonias for vivid and profuse spring color. Half deciduous in this section they seldom attain more than 5 feet in height, with about the same spread. Spiny branches; leaves 2 inches long, coarsely toothed. Flowers average 1 inch in diameter and are orange-scarlet or salmon-pink—two distinct types, so far unnamed here. Both mature yellow fruit.

Red	Pink	Each	10
Bare-root.			
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 35	\$12 50	
2 to 3 ft.....	1 85	17 00	

B&B, double above prices.

RAPHIOLEPIS japonica. A handsome, hardy evergreen shrub with leathery, bright green foliage and dense clusters of very fragrant, white flowers in spring. Fine for seashore planting. Rather slow growth.

Each	
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	\$2 25

SERISSA foetida, Double White.

Similar to Variegata but foliage bright green and blooms full double.

Each	
Gal. cans, 12 to 15 in.....	\$1 65

foetida variegata. A low much-branched border or bedding shrub with clusters of dark green, yellow-margined leaves placed thickly along its many branches. White, star-shaped flowers.

Each	
Qt. cans.....	\$0 75
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	1 50

SEVERINIA buxifolia. A sharp-spined evergreen with small leaves, related to citrus. Flowers sweet scented, followed by black berries. Fine hedge plant for protective purposes.

Each	10
Gal. cans, 12 to 15 in....	\$1 75 \$16 00

SPIRÆA. Deciduous shrubs. White blooms appear in early spring. Effective when planted in masses around borders, or in beds.

cantoniensis, single.**cantoniensis, double (reevesiana).**

Bare-root.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 85	\$8 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 10	10 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	14 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	18 50
4 to 6 ft.....	2 50	22 50

B&B, double above prices.

Anthony Waterer. A dense, low-growing Spiræa with foliage in various shades of yellow, red and dark green. Flowers pink, produced freely throughout the whole summer in flat-topped bunches.

Each	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$1 75

TEA PLANT (*Camellia sinensis*; Commercial Tea). May reach 30 feet if not trimmed. Makes rounded, well shaped shrub with dark green leaves and has small, fragrant, white flowers. Good for moist, shady places; quite hardy, and evergreen in the South.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 75	\$16 50
18 to 24 in.....	2 00	18 50
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	28 00
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in....	1 25	



SPIRÆA, Anthony Waterer

VIBURNUM. The Viburnums offered below are evergreens with white, sweet-scented flowers. They are desirable garden shrubs for the South.

odoratissimum. A vigorous grower often attaining tree-like proportions if not trimmed. Compact habit.

Bare-root.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 00	\$8 50
18 to 24 in.....	1 50	13 50

B&B, double above prices.

suspensum Low and spreading; free bloomer.

Each	10
Gal. cans, 8 to 12 in....	\$1 25 \$11 50
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in....	1 75 16 50

tinus (Laurestinus). The bush (maximum 10 feet), covered with creamy white flowers, is a February joy. For specimens or hedges.

Each	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$2 00
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	2 50

YUCCA aloifolia (Spanish Bayonet). The leaves are long, narrow, rigid, spine tipped. Flowers creamy white, borne in long spikes from the center of the leafy crown.

Each	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$2 00



TEA PLANT

Please read
TERMS OF BUSINESS
before ordering, on page 3

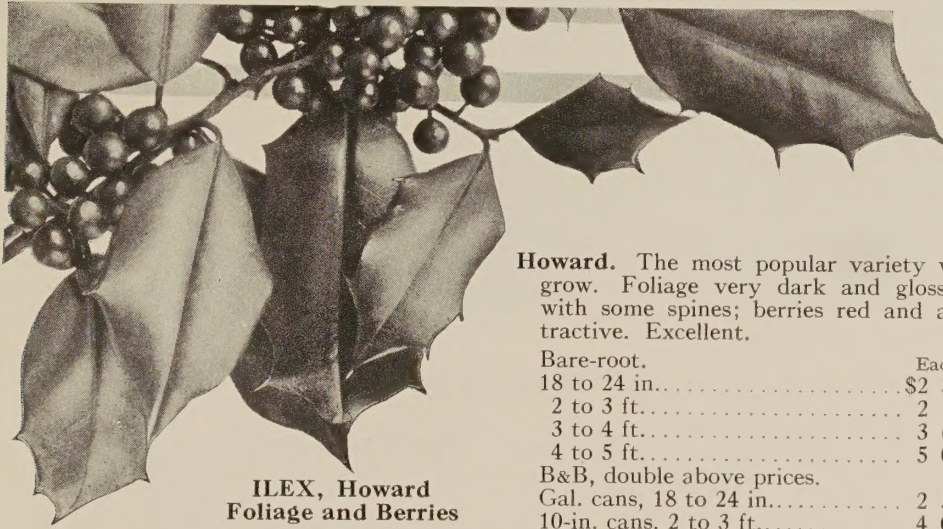
HOLLIES (Ilex)

For Christmas and throughout the year, you can have specimens of real, thoroughbred Holly filling many and various needs in the landscape plan.

There is practically no section of the United States where some kind of Holly cannot be grown. In fact, it is easily possible to landscape a property entirely in many places, from hedge to shade trees, with some variety of evergreen Holly. The small and medium sizes are readily transplanted and shipped bare-root during their dormant season (November through March), while the larger trees and shrub types are best handled B&B.

All our American Hollies (*Ilex opaca*) are grafted or cutting-grown from the finest selected strains of fruiting trees and are much superior to seedlings. Choose any one offered below; or, better still, order the whole collection, and you will never again be satisfied with ordinary Hollies.

Hollies prefer a slightly acid, well-drained soil, adequately supplied with organic material. They can stand a good deal of water, but it must be transient water, not resident.



ILEX, Howard
Foliage and Berries

Cornuta (Chinese Holly). A dwarf, compact Oriental variety with exceptionally dark, shiny foliage. Berries red, large and showy. A striking shrub for foundation plantings, lawn specimens and borders.

Cornuta National (Chinese Holly). Sometimes known as Burford, but different and better. A dense, upright-growing variety that fruits abundantly. Leaves thick, dark green, usually with single spines, only at the tips of the leaves. This is an especially fine variety that has been mixed with Burford for some years. The original tree of National was found in Washington, D. C.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 25	\$21 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 25	30 00
2 to 3 ft.....	4 50	42 50
3 to 4 ft.....	6 50	60 00
4 to 5 ft.....	10 50	
5 to 6 ft.....	15 50	

Cornuta National. Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in....\$2 25
10-in. cans, 18 to 24 in.... 4 00

Curtissi. Deciduous shrub or small tree to 15 feet, native to western Florida. Habit slender, spreading, having abundant, medium-sized, red fruit. Excellent for the "natural" garden.

Bare-root.	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 75
2 to 3 ft.....	2 25
3 to 4 ft.....	2 75

Croonenberg. A Greenbrier introduction. Upright, rather compact grower with fine dark green foliage of larger than average size and spiny leaves. Berries are a good red and are produced when the trees are still very young.

Howard. The most popular variety we grow. Foliage very dark and glossy, with some spines; berries red and attractive. Excellent.

Bare-root.	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$2 35
2 to 3 ft.....	2 75
3 to 4 ft.....	3 60
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00
B&B, double above prices.	
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	2 50
10-in. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	4 00
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	4 75

Crenata convexa (bullata). Sub-variety of Crenata. Small, roundish, cupped leaves; glossy. Dwarf, spreading grower.

Crenata latifolia (rotundifolia). Larger leaves than Crenata.

B&B.	Each	10
10 to 12 in.....	\$1 50	\$14 00
12 to 15 in.....	2 00	18 50
15 to 18 in.....	2 50	22 50
18 to 24 in.....	3 25	30 00
2 to 3 ft.....	5 00	
Gal cans, 8 to 12 in.....	1 25	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	1 75	



ILEX crenata convexa

East Palatka. Foliage light green, of medium size, almost smooth, and resembling Dahoon Holly in appearance. A regular bearer of immense quantities of bright red berries.

Bare-root.	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft.....	2 50
3 to 4 ft.....	3 25
4 to 5 ft.....	4 50

B&B, double above prices.

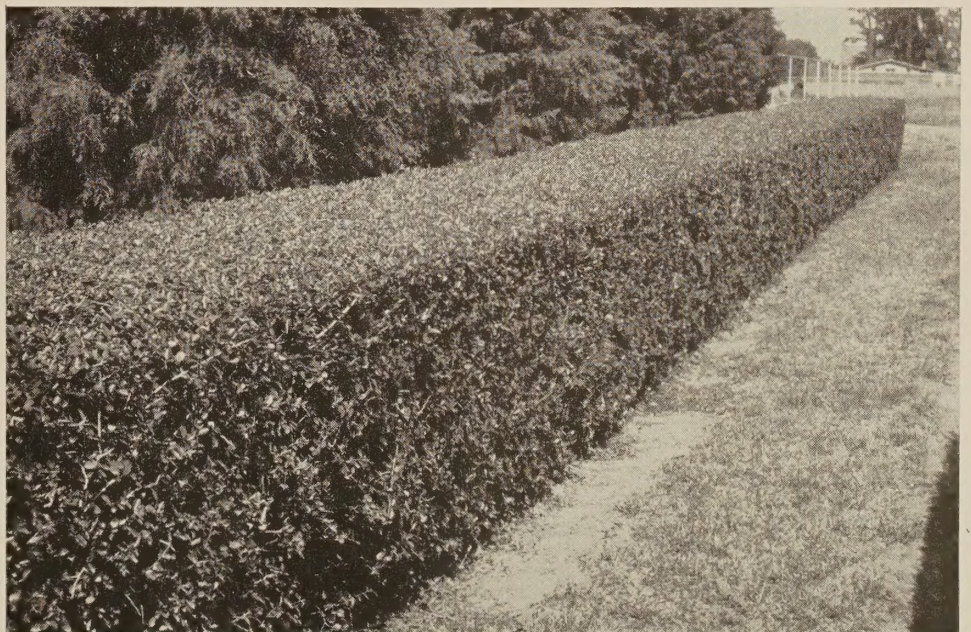
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	2 00
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	4 25

Vomitoria (Yaupon). A native evergreen Holly with small, deep olive-green foliage and bright red berries produced in great profusion all along the branches. This is one of our most desirable shrubs for foundation, border and hedge planting. It may be kept sheared to any shape or size desired, and makes excellent specimens for formal planting.

Sheared, B&B.	Each	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$3 35	\$32 50
2 to 3 ft.....	5 00	47 50
3 to 4 ft.....	7 00	67 50
4 to 5 ft.....	9 50	92 50
5 to 6 ft.....	12 50	120 00

Vomitoria nana (Dwarf). An attractive low-growing type, slow and easily adapted to many uses where its taller parent would not suit.

Each
Gal. cans, 6 to 8 in.....\$1 50
Gal. cans, 8 to 10 in..... 1 75



A splendid hedge of Ilex vomitoria

A New Grading System

In this Price-List we are beginning limited use of a new system of nursery stock grading initiated by the Florida State Plant Board (see "Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants") and in cooperation with Florida Nurserymen & Growers Association.

We urge all of you who read this, both in and out of Florida, to familiarize yourselves as quickly as possible

with details of the plan by obtaining a copy of this loose-leaf book from the Florida State Plant Board, Gainesville, Florida. It is our sincere hope that this new system will be well received by all who use our products and that, as its potential benefits come to be gradually recognized, its use will spread to encompass our industry throughout the Southeastern States.

NOTE—

When separate prices are not shown for the three grades—Fancy, No. 1 and No. 2—the price of the items in question will be for No. 1 grade. The addition of 50% to the

catalog price will give the figure for Fancy Grade. By the same token, the subtraction of 20% from the catalog price will give the price for No. 2 grade.



FLORIDA FANCY



FLORIDA NO. 1



FLORIDA NO. 2

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM

LIGUSTRUM

Aureo-marginatum. Strong, upright grower similar to Japonicum but leaves are margined and washed with gold. Attractive and fast growing.

Bare-root.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$0 60	\$5 00
18 to 24 in.	85	7 50

Coriaceum (Dwarf Privet). A slow-growing, upright narrow variety, with extremely dark green crinkled leaves, creamy white flowers and clusters of blue berries. A valuable plant for situations where a semi-formal shrub is indicated. This variety is also known as *L. japonicum rotundifolium*.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$1 85	
18 to 24 in.	2 85	
2 to 3 ft.	3 85	
Bare-root.		
12 to 18 in.	1 00	

Erecta. Compact and semi-upright variety having the appearance of a Nobile-Iwata hybrid. While apparently not as hardy as Lucidum, this fine variety has much to recommend it.

Excelsum superbum. A very showy sort with brightly variegated green and white leaves. A rapid grower, good for screens and windbreaks.

Iwata. An intermediate grower with small, slightly mottled foliage. Ideal for low foundation plantings and hedges.

Lucidum (Wax-leaf Privet). Very bushy, with rich dark waxy leaves and panicles of white flowers followed by large bunches of black berries. For foundation plantings, hedges and specimens. Natural Growth.

Bare-root.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$0 85	\$8 00
18 to 24 in.	1 35	13 00
B&B, double above prices.		

Lucidum

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	Each	\$1 50
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.		3 75

Nobile. Similar to Lucidum, but it is an upright grower. Very desirable for corners and other situations where a taller plant than Lucidum is required.

Bare-root.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$0 75	\$6 50
18 to 24 in.	1 15	10 00
B&B, double above prices.		

Our Ligustrums Are Grafted

They may cost a little more at first, but when you consider their freedom from root-knot (nematode) and consequent longer and more vigorous growth in southern Florida and similar situations, the original outlay is well spent. A root-knot-resistant Privet is used for rootstock.

One of the least uniformly grown varieties of nursery stock and at the same time the most amenable to proper cultural practices! We will always be able to supply all three grades to fit any kind of situation or any budget. The Glen No. 1's are adequately trimmed plants, grafted, as a root knot inhibitor, and of ample appeal to satisfy almost any requirements.

Suwannee River. Plant Patent 1402.

The fine new Ligustrum Suwannee River is now being grown by us under contract to Wight Nurseries, its introducer. Suwannee River is a dwarf Privet, particularly adapted to planting around modern low, ranch-type homes. Foliage is a deep, lustrous green, smaller than Wax Ligustrum (our Lucidum) and slightly twisted. The nodes are close together, so that the foliage almost completely hides the woody stems.

Suwannee River has a remarkable resistance, almost immunity, to insects and for this reason alone should prove popular with the average home owner. Letters from many sections of the country attest to its adaptability, and we expect it to be an excellent addition to the broad-leaved evergreens for the Southeast, Southwest and Pacific Coast.

Grafted.	1 to 9	10 to 49
Bare-root	Each	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1 10	\$1 00
18 to 24 in.	1 60	1 50
B&B, double above prices.		



LIGUSTRUM lucidum



LIGUSTRUM, Suwannee River

TREES that give SHADE and SHELTER

Nowhere in the country is shade so acceptable or so necessary as in the South. Whether in park or city street, country road or lawn, shade trees are valued, not as luxuries, but as necessities for health and comfort. Nothing adds more to the home grounds, nothing so improves the appearance of town or city, as well-placed, healthy, vigorous shade trees.

We can strongly recommend the list of trees offered to our customers. They are carefully grown and trained. The roots are well developed and the stems are straight. Grown in nursery rows for a number of years, our shade trees are vastly superior in every way to the trees which may be obtained from the woods and transplanted to the home grounds.

ANISE TREE (*Illicium anisatum*). A handsome broad-leaved evergreen shrub or small tree of narrow, upright habit, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet; foliage tends towards light green and blooms are creamy yellow, rather inconspicuous. Not hardy North.

Bare-root.	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 50
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00
B&B, double above prices.	
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	2 75
Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	3 00

AUSTRALIAN PINE (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*). A fine avenue tree that does well near salt water. The branches are jointed, and dense heads of tiny flowers form globular cones.

Bare-root.	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 25
4 to 6 ft.....	3 25
B&B, double above prices.	
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	\$2 25
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	4 00

CHERRY-LAUREL (*Laurocerasus caroliniana*; Carolina Laurel). A splendid native, broad-leaved evergreen tree with bright, glossy leaves. Unrestricted specimens reach a height of 40 feet or more. They are true shade trees, blooming profusely when grown in this form. The flowers are white and slightly fragrant. Well adapted to shearing and shaping into pyramids, columns, globes, etc., as well as for hedges.

CRAB-APPLE



PACKING HOUSE SCENE

CRAB-APPLE (*Malus angustifolia*). The native Flowering Crabs often reach 25 feet and rival in beauty the flowering cherries of Washington fame.

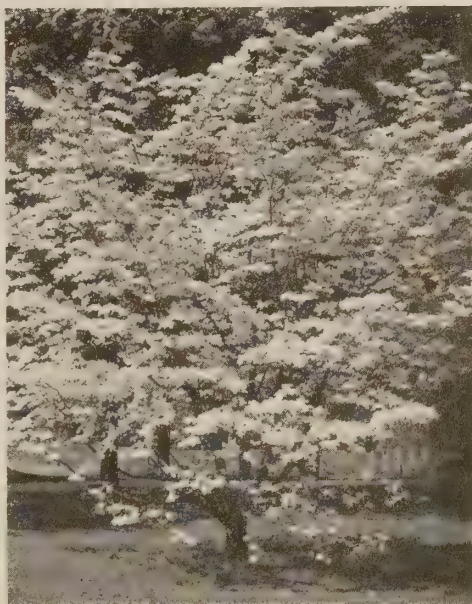
DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*). A small tree or large shrub with a spreading bushy top. Beautiful white flowers are followed by scarlet fruits; fall foliage brilliantly colored.

Bare-root.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50	\$14 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 25	21 00
4 to 6 ft.....	3 25	30 00
B&B, double above prices.		

Weaver. This is a superior variety. Because of unique foliage coloring and formation, Weaver is readily distinguishable from ordinary seedling Dogwoods. Blooms are more numerous and larger, therefore appear whiter. Trees of Weaver reach blooming age more quickly than any Dogwood we have grown heretofore.

Grafted.	Each
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	\$3 00

DOGWOOD



LOMBARDY POPLAR (*Populus nigra italica*). 40 to 50 feet. The well-known Italian variety. A tall, pyramidal, compact and rapid-growing tree. Very desirable where formal effect is wanted. Write for quotations.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). Tall, symmetrical shade tree with straight trunk and dark green, unusual-shaped leaves. Flowers like inverted tulips, greenish yellow with orange at base. Write for quotations.

LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Tree)



TREES that give SHADE and SHELTER, continued

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The great Bull Bay is the South's finest native evergreen tree; forest specimens often reach a height of 80 feet. The trees are roughly pyramidal in form with heavy leaves 5 to 8 inches long, glossy dark green above, and covered with soft brown felt beneath. The picture made by one of these magnificent trees in the sunlight, is one of which any home-owner may be justly proud. The flowers, which are produced over a period of two to three months in summer, are great waxy, creamy white saucers, 7 to 8 inches across, each bloom with a mass of yellow stamens and giving out a delightful fragrance. Its flowers are followed by large pods covered with brilliant red seeds. Years ago we found that there was a great variation in seedlings, so we selected the most perfect types and grafted from them. In this way we have built up a strain, which we have named Saint Mary, that is superior to the wild trees and, we believe, to any stock in commerce anywhere. Our trees are uniform in size, shape, foliage and flowers, making them especially desirable for street and garden planting.

Magnolia grandiflora seedlings

Bare-root.	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 75
3 to 4 ft.....	3 75
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00
5 to 6 ft.....	6 75
6 to 8 ft.....	8 75
Qt. cans.....	1 25
Gal. cans.....	1 75

Please read

TERMS OF BUSINESS

before ordering, on page 3

PLANE TREE**MAGNOLIA grandiflora**

MAPLE, Scarlet (*Acer rubrum*). Hardy, deciduous tree growing to large size. Leaves light green above, white beneath, changing to scarlet and gold in autumn.

Bare-root.	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 75
3 to 4 ft.....	2 25
4 to 6 ft.....	3 00
6 to 8 ft.....	4 25
8 to 10 ft.....	6 75

B&B, double above prices.

MIMOSA TREE (*Albizia julibrissin*). Deciduous spreading tree with finely divided, dark green leaves. Large clusters of pink flowers in summer.

	Each
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 75
5-qt. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	2 25
10-in. cans, 4 to 5 ft.....	3 00

OAK (Quercus)

Basket Oak (*Quercus prinus*). Often attains 100 feet. Leaves deciduous, to 7 inches long, coarsely toothed, shiny bright green above and grayish pubescent beneath. The acorns are over an inch in length. A relatively fast grower.

Live Oak (*Q. virginiana*). Famous both as landmarks of southern history and for their majestic beauty. A long-lived and slow-growing variety, this evergreen tree reaches 60 feet in height and spread. The shining dark green leaves are elliptic to oblong.

Water Oak (*Q. aquatica*; *Q. nigra*). A tall and fast-growing Oak—to 80 feet. Nearly evergreen in our climate. Bluish green leaves about 3 inches long.

Bare-root.	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00
4 to 6 ft.....	3 75
6 to 8 ft.....	5 75
8 to 10 ft.....	9 75

B&B, double above prices.

PLANE-TREE or SYCAMORE, American (*Platanus occidentalis*). Growing to 150 feet, this handsome tree with its big leaves and scaly whitish bark is a familiar sight.

Write for quotation.

**WHITE JUDAS**

REDBUD (*Cercis canadensis*). The American Redbud or Judas Tree is a small, nicely shaped, deciduous tree with rounded leaves and produces an abundance of rosy pink flowers in early spring. As the blooms appear before the foliage, a Redbud in full flower is a lovely picture.

chinensis. An Asiatic Redbud with purplish pink flowers. Individual blooms, often measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, are borne in heavy clusters along the branches. Ultimate height is said to be around 50 feet and the rate of growth is somewhat faster than that of *Canadensis*. The foliage and general appearance of the tree is very similar to that popular and well-known type.

Bare-root.	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft.....	3 50
3 to 4 ft.....	4 50

B&B, double above prices.

White Judas (*C. canadensis alba*).

One of the most unusual spring-flowering trees to be found anywhere is the white variety of Redbud. The pea-like, pure white bloom is usually produced in early spring before the leaves appear. Although in many respects the tree is similar to the usual type, the foliage is much lighter green upon the upper surface than that of pink forms. Its broad, flat head of thornless, angular branchlets is distinctive wherever seen.

Bare-root.	Each
18 to 24 in.....	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft.....	3 50
3 to 4 ft.....	4 50

B&B, double above prices.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS



ARBORVITAE pyramidalis

ARBORVITAE

These are classified as Thujas by botanists and are also listed as Biotas. Most of those used in the South belong to the species *Thuja orientalis*. They are beautiful shrubs of compact, symmetrical growth, especially suited for formal gardening when used alone or for mass and foundation plantings when combined with other shrubs. The Thujas are hardy and thrive on any moderately good soil.

Aurea nana (*Thuja orientalis*). Compact, rounded head and handsome greenish golden foliage.

B&B.	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 50
18 to 24 in.....	2 00

Pyramidalis (*T. orientalis*). Compact, pyramidal to 15 feet. Bright green, and holds its color well.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 25	\$11 50
18 to 24 in.....	1 75	16 00
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	28 50
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	37 50
4 to 5 ft.....	5 75	55 00

ARAUCARIA excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine). Tall-growing conifer with branches in regular tiers; soft green, almost fern-like foliage. Fine for pot use but reaches great heights outdoors in warm climates.

B&B.	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 15 in.....	\$5 00
10-in cans, 18 to 24 in.....	8 00

CEDRUS deodara (Indian Cedar). Southern substitute for Colorado Blue Spruce. Pyramidal in form with beautiful blue-green foliage. Best adapted to well-drained soils. Fine for outdoor Christmas trees.

B&B.	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$2 75
10-in. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	4 75
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	5 50

CEPHALOTAXUS harringtonia. A dwarf evergreen for use in rock gardens, pools and in shaded borders. Its spiny leaves are about 1 inch long and cluster around the stems.

B&B.	Each	10
Gal. cans, 8 to 12 in....	\$1 85	\$17 50
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in....	2 50	24 00

CRYPTOMERIA japonica. A Japanese tree with slender trunk and straight, spreading branches that turn upward at tips. Graceful in habit and rapid in growth.

B&B.	Each
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	\$2 50

We cannot refrain from deploring the tendency of late years that South Temperate Zone home owners have shown to neglect the well-adapted conifers, such as Junipers, Biotas and Retinosporas, in favor of more showy, tropical-appearing, broadleaf material. While we do not want to be arbitrary about it, we do feel that there is still a definite need for at least a "backbone planting" of the conifers in most locations, except perhaps the extreme South. When hard cold comes along, as it always will periodically, it is heartening to know that the conifers can take it, even though some of the exotic flowering shrubs have been made unsightly or have been severely damaged by cold.

PODOCARPUS

Macrophylla (longifolia). A beautiful upright evergreen tree that may reach a height of 40 feet. The leaves, to 4 inches long, are narrow, glossy dark green, and paler beneath.

B&B.	Each	10
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in....	\$1 65	\$15 00
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in....	2 00	18 50

Macrophylla maki (Japanese Yew). A variation of *P. macrophylla* having smaller, darker leaves and usually a more shrubby habit of growth. Excellent for hedges, screens, specimens, or for the shrubby border.

B&B.	Each	10
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in....	\$1 85	\$17 00

Nagi. The most striking of the Podocarpus family in appearance, this shapely tree may attain 90 feet. Leaves shiny dark green above, paler beneath and sharp pointed to 3 inches lanceolate.

B&B.	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$2 00
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	2 50



PODOCARPUS

JUNIPERUS

This group of conifers is represented in southern gardens by many beautiful varieties. They are particularly well adapted to our soil and climatic conditions.

Chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). Forms a low, flat, wide-spreading head of bluish green foliage. Very beautiful; highly resistant to drought.

B&B.	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$2 00

Conferta (Shore Juniper). Spreading, prostrate Juniper with light green foliage, rather feathery; will not turn brown in winter.

B&B.	Each	10
2 plants to gal. can		
12 to 18-in. spread	\$1 75	\$16 50

Sabina Von Ehron (Von Ehron Juniper). A horticultural variety of the Savin Juniper. It grows very rapidly, and has a more open appearance. The branches are heavily covered with needles of deep rich green.

B&B.	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$1 75

Many bulletins are issued by the Agricultural Experiment Stations, Gainesville, Fla., for Florida residents. These pamphlets cover in detail cultural instructions for ornamentals, grasses, fruit trees, etc. Due to limited space in our catalog, we cannot publish lengthy data on horticultural practices. Write to Experiment Station for free bulletins.

We are proud of our nursery stock, for it is in first class condition



RETINOSPORA veitchii (See page 14)

EVERGREENS, continued

PINUS caribæa (Slash Pine). The Pine for which the South is famous. Its straight, smooth trunk is topped with a dense, plummy head. Cones are numerous and decorative.

	Each	10
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in....	\$1 50	\$12 50
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	1 75	15 00
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	3 25	30 00

RETINOSPORA

Pisifera squarrosa veitchi. A rapid-growing variety with silvery blue foliage. It is a handsome, distinct conifer, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet, and shears well.

	Each	10
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$1 50	
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	1 75	



LIRIOPE muscari

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

LIRIOPE muscari (*L. graminifolia densiflora*; Big Blue Liriope). Broad, dark green, grass-like leaves and lavender-blue flowers in dense spikes, followed by black berries. Used as border plant, for porch boxes, a ground cover, or as a potted plant.

	Each
2 to 4-bib clumps.....	\$0 25

PAMPAS GRASS (*Cortaderia argentea*). Fine, handsome clumps 6 to 8 feet high. Very ornamental for screens and specimens.

	Each
Small clumps.....	\$1 60
Medium clumps.....	2 15
Large clumps.....	3 00

On special occasions—holidays, birthdays or just any time—give plants as growing remembrances!

PALMS AND CYCADS

There is no class of plant material more often associated with the southern scene than the Palms and their plant cousins, the Cycads.

Wherever you may live south of the Mason-Dixon Line, it is probable that some kind of Palm will do well there, lending its graceful beauty to enhance any premises, be it modest or spacious. Most Palms and Cycads are not overly particular as to soil and will thrive in relatively dry situations.

ARECA (*Chrysalidocarpus*) **lutescens.** A fine house Palm, with graceful, arching, dark green leaves and yellow stems.

	Each
2-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$7 00
2-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	8 00

CHAMÆROPS humilis. The only Palm native to Europe. Small, graceful, fan-shaped leaves are borne on multiple stems. Usual height 3 to 5 feet; rarely attains more than 20 feet. Easily grown; hardy along the Gulf Coast and somewhat northward.

	Each
5-qt. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$4 00

COCOS australis. A beautiful Palm of vigorous growth, with grayish green, curved leaves. A very hardy sort, and one of the finest Palms for the Gulf Coast country.

	Each
B&B.	\$3 00
1½ to 2 ft	4 25
2 to 3 ft.....	6 75
3 to 4 ft.....	2 50
Gal. cans.....	

plumosa. Trunk smooth, 40 to 50 feet high. Leaves erect and spreading, about 15 feet long. A very fine Palm for avenue and street planting. Suitable for planting in central and southern Florida and in protected places farther north.

	Each
5-qt. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 75
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	2 00



CYCAS revoluta



LIVISTONA chinensis

PALM
Cocos
australisSABAL
PALM

CYCAS revoluta (Sago Palm). A Palm-like cycad reaching a height of 3 to 4 feet, with handsome deep green leaves. Will stand some frost.

	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$2 25

LIVISTONA chinensis (Chinese Fan-Palm). One of the easiest Palms to grow indoors or out, wherever adapted; 20 to 30 feet on stout trunk. Handsome fan-like leaves form a dense crown, with lower leaves declined or hanging.

	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$2 75

SABAL PALM. The beautiful native Palm of the South, commonly called "Cabbage Palmetto." It has a large head of fan-shaped leaves crowning a straight trunk 20 to 40 feet tall. Good for seaside planting, for it does not object to salt water. Should be more widely used. One of the hardiest Palms.

	Each
B&B.	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$3 50
3 to 4 ft.....	4 50
4 to 5 ft.....	7 25



CHAMÆROPS humilis



AZALEA GARDEN

PLANTING AND CARE OF AZALEAS AND CAMELLIAS

For the most part, Azaleas and Camellias can be classed together in regard to their planting and cultural requirements, although there are a few minor exceptions which we will note in proper order.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

In their native environment, these plants thrive in an acid soil that is high in organic matter (plant material in various stages of decomposition). It is evident, then, that the nearer we can come to duplicating these conditions when transplanting, the better are our chances of success with Azaleas and Camellias.

Azaleas and Camellias are not tropical plants, and in the far South both soil and climate are apt to be unfriendly to normal growth and bloom performance. It is possible, however, to grow and bloom these plants as far south as Miami, but not without more preparation and attention than the average home owner would be willing to provide.

Choose a well-drained location, not a low wet spot; both these plants need plenty of moisture *passing through* but not standing in the soil. A good soil mixture can be made with an acid flatwoods base mixed with leafmold (half-rotted oak leaves are excellent). Should flatwoods soil not be available, a very satisfactory planting medium can be made from $\frac{1}{2}$ sandy topsoil, $\frac{1}{4}$ rotted leaves, $\frac{1}{4}$ Glen Peat. Azaleas and Camellias must have an acid soil for optimum growth; a pH of 4.5 to 5 is about right.

PLANTING

It is not advisable to move Camellias and Azaleas when new growth shows. The ideal time to move is during blooming, when plants are usually fairly dormant. At this time, too, colors may be determined and a harmonious planting achieved. Do not plant either Azaleas or Camellias near brick or concrete buildings unless care has been taken to see that no mortar or lime refuse has been left in the soil from building operations.

Camellias and most Azaleas are dug with an earth root-ball (B&B). Do not remove the burlap; it will soon rot away. Never carry plants by their trunks or tops; always lift from bottom of ball to avoid injury to the roots.

Planting must not be too deep, for Azaleas, especially, have shallow root systems easily suffocated by deep planting. Dig holes about twice the diameter of the ball and 6 inches deeper. Fill bottom of hole with prepared soil and set plant so that 2 or 3 inches of the ball will be above the surrounding ground level. Fill around ball with soil mixture, leaving shallow basin for watering. Pack soil firmly around roots but not so tightly as to damage them. Be sure no air spaces are left in soil after transplanting is complete.

FERTILIZING

Apply a good Azalea-Camellia fertilizer in early spring after bloom is off, using about a handful for each foot of height of plant. It is best not to hoe fertilizer in. Water it in and use mulch to conserve moisture and help keep roots cool. Leaves, straw, peat or grass clippings or a combination will serve nicely. If second fertilization is necessary (and it usually should be), take care that it is not applied after July because of danger of interfering with bloom-bud formation for the following spring.

AZALEAS

During the years since about 1917, when we first cataloged some of the native varieties, Azaleas have become steadily more used and appreciated, until now they are almost synonymous with Dixie. And rightly so, for there is no other winter and spring-flowering shrub that flourishes so easily and so brilliantly over such a wide range as does the Azalea. For profusion of flowers and for its astonishing variation of color, we believe there is nothing to equal it.

Azaleas may be used as specimen or accent plants, set in foundation plantings, in the shrub border or in beds. They can be grown successfully from central Florida north to Maryland and through the Gulf States to California.



AZALEA indica, Fielder's White

INDIAN AZALEAS (*Azalea indica*)

The Indian Azaleas are evergreen shrubs with large, single or double flowers that sometimes measure 4 inches across. Some are slow-growing, practically dwarf, while others grow rapidly into large shrubs.

LAVENDER

Formosa. Midseason. Very large flowers of lavender-lilac. Hardy, easy to grow.

RED and DEEP PINK

Brilliant. Early to midseason. Compact, bushy plants with small leaves. Free bloomer, bearing flowers of deep rose-pink.

Southern Charm. A sport of Formosa in clear rose-red. The flowers are large and blooming time is about the same as its parent; midseason. Strong grower with good dark green foliage.

LIGHT PINK

Elegans. Early. A fast grower of rather open habit. Free flowering and easy to grow. Flowers of medium size.

Elegans Superba (Pride of Mobile). Midseason. Similar to Elegans but more compact in growth. Flowers are a much deeper, brighter pink.

ORANGE

President Clay. Early. Tall, open growth; free flowering. Medium-sized blooms.

SALMON

Lawsal. Midseason. Hardy, rather bushy. One of the best.

Duc de Rohan. Early. Compact grower; very free flowering. Clear salmon blooms of medium size.

VARIEGATED

George Lindley Taber. Our own origination, named for our founder. Soft lavender-pink, faintly streaked darker pink and mottled cerise. Slightly fragrant. A rapid grower, resistant to cold. Usually blooms here in March. Shade-grown, bushy.

B&B.	Each	10
8 to 12 in.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
12 to 18 in.....	1 45	13 50
18 to 24 in.....	2 25	21 00

KURUME AZALEAS

Shade grown. Though of rather slow growth, Kurume Azaleas make good-sized specimens, and their compact form makes them the equal of other evergreen shrubs even when not in flower. Very small plants will bloom, and each season as they increase in size they increase in beauty.

WHITE

Snow. Midseason. Very free flowering, pure snow-white; hose-in-hose type. Compact foliage of glossy green color.

RED

Hexe. Midseason. Hose-in-hose blooms of deep red. Low, dense growth.

LIGHT PINK

Coral Bells. Midseason. Dainty shell-pink, deeper in the center. Hose-in-hose type. Profuse blooms. Shade-grown.

B&B.	Each	10
8 to 12 in.....	\$1 75	\$16 50
12 to 18 in.....	2 50	23 50
18 to 24 in.....	4 00	37 50
Container-grown, Hexe only		

	Each	10
Gal. cans, 8 to 12 in....	\$1 75	\$16 50
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in....	2 50	23 50

INDIAN AZALEAS

(Container-grown)

LAVENDER

Formosa.

Concinna. Midseason. Strong, open-growing variety; rosy lavender-lilac flowers.

ROSE-RED

Southern Charm.

LIGHT PINK

Elegans.

ORANGE

Sublanceolata. Late. Tall, open-growing plant with large leaves. Flowers deep orange, very large and extremely showy.

WHITE

Fielder's White. Early. Large, pure white flowers. Strong, upright grower; free blooming.

G. L. Taber White. (Gerbing.) Has same general appearance and growing habit as its parent, George Lindley Taber. Bloom is large, pure white with occasional pink stripes.

Glacier. (Glenn Dale.) White, medium-sized bloom showing faint green at throat. Fast growing, somewhat upright.

Magnolia White. Good upright grower; nice foliage. Bloom of medium size, white showing yellowish in throat.

New White. Early. A bushy grower with deeper green foliage than Fielder's and smaller flowers.

Above container-grown Azaleas:

Each	
Gal. cans, 8 to 12 in.....	\$1 10
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	1 45

Lake White. Bushy, dark green, thrifty grower with good-sized, pure white blooms.

Glacier.

Each	
5-qt. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$1 65
5-qt. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	2 35

Please read TERMS OF BUSINESS before ordering, on page 3.



KURUME AZALEAS



AZALEA, George Lindley Taber



WEAVER DOGWOOD

PINK CRAPE-MYRTLE



MAPLE



CAMELLIA SASANQUA, Narumi-Gata



TANE-NASHI
PERSIMMON



FUYUGAKI PERSIMMON



CELESTE FIGS



EXCELSIOR PLUMS—Natural Size



STUART

MONEYMAKER

SUCCESS



DUNCAN GRAPEFRUIT



LOQUATS



KUMQUATS



OWARI SATSUMA ORANGES

Fruits for the Home Yard

Even a few fruit trees form a valuable part of any property, and here in the South there are many kinds to choose from. Pecans may be used as shade trees, figs may be planted as dooryard shrubs, and all those fruits pictured here may well be raised for family enjoyment.

Many fruit trees are very ornamental in leaf and bloom. Their color and fragrance add a pleasing touch to borders, and the delectable fruit seems a special bonus in its season.



JEWEL PEACHES



PFITZER JUNIPER



OLEANDER



CAMELLIA, Adolphe Audusson



CAMELLIA, Debutante



CAMELLIA, Mathotiana Rubra



LIGUSTRUM Lucidum



NANDINA domestica

CAMELLIAS

When merchantmen and explorers were sailing the seven seas some two centuries ago, they brought home not only spices, silks, fine furniture and china, but many rare plants as well. Not the least of these was the lovely Camellia, which, like many another plant treasure, came from China. It is natural that the Camellia, or Japonica as we know it more familiarly, should be established in southern gardens where soil conditions and climate are generally ideal for these choice plants.

Class A

Adolphe Audusson. A very large, dark red, semi-double flower. Medium, compact growth. Leaves are dark green with serrated margins. Midseason.

Adolphe Audusson Variegated. Variegated form of Adolphe Audusson. Dark red spotted white.

Alba Plena. White, large, formal double. Slow, bushy growth. Early.

C. M. Hovey (Wm. S. Hastie; Col. Firey). A truly magnificent flower of deepest red, large, formal double. Medium, slender, upright growth. Late.

Fred Sander (Fimbriata Superba). Crimson, with curled, fringed petals. Quite unusual and very desirable.

Gigantea (Kellingtonia; Emperor Wilhelm; Gaiety). Red, marbled white. Very large, semi-double; rose form double, loose, open to peony form. Mid-season.

Il Tramonto. Very large, formal double, rose-pink, mottled and striped white. Midseason.

Lady Clare (Empress; Nellie Bly). Deep pink. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Early to midseason.

Lady Mildred. Crimson-red with darker veins. Large, semi-double with thick, round, creped petals and pink filaments.

Magnoliaeflora (Rose of Dawn; Hagerom; Cho-No-Hagasane). This delicately beautiful Camellia is very choice. The semi-double flowers, with 12 to 15 very large petals, are deep rose at the base but pale to soft blush at the tips. The plant is a compact grower with attractive foliage.

We specialize in MATHOTIANAS and have hundreds of beautiful plants in various sizes. This variety has stood the test of time and is still one of the most satisfactory Camellias in its class.

CAMELLIAS, continued

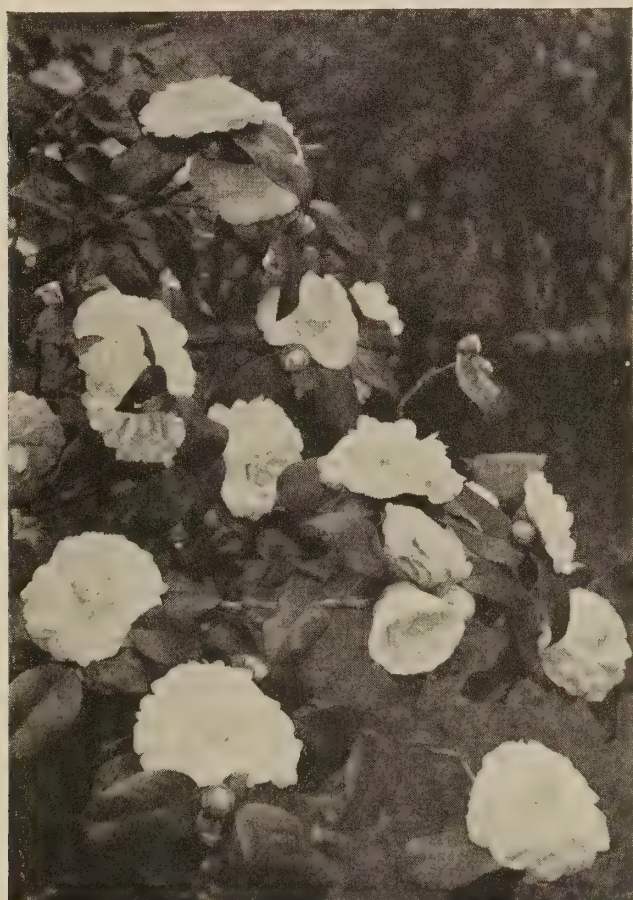
Mathotiana (Mathotiana Rubra; Purple Dawn; Julia Drayton). An enormous rose form to formal double. Deep rose-red petals that take on a violet tint as the flower matures. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Mid-season to late. One of the finest of the red Camellias.

Mathotiana Rosea (Pink Beauty; Laura Polka). Large, clear pink. A sport of Mathotiana Alba.

B&B.	Each
8 to 12 in.....	\$1 85
12 to 18 in.....	2 65
18 to 24 in.....	4 00
2 to 3 ft.....	6 45
3 to 4 ft.....	8 85



CAMELLIA, C. M. Hovey



CAMELLIA, Alba Plena



CAMELLIA, Prof. C. S. Sargent



CAMELLIA, Prince Eugene Napoleon

Class B

Blood of China (Victor Emmanuel). Deep salmon-red. Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Late.

Debutante (Sara C. Hastie). Light pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to midseason.

Elegans (Chandler) (Chandleri Elegans Pink; Francine). Rose-pink with center petaloids often spotted white. Very large, loose form. Slow, spreading growth. Early to midseason.

E. L. Steele. White. Medium large peony form. Midseason.

Enrico Bettoni (Haley's Monarch; Macey Taylor). Clear pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to midseason.

Gloire de Nantes (Rose Glory; Autumn Rose). Rose-pink. Large, semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Early.

Governor Mouton (Aunt Jetty Var.). Named for the first Democratic governor of Louisiana, this large, peony-type flower is a pure deep red blotched with white. A strikingly beautiful variety.

Herme (Jordan's Pride; Souv. de Henri Guichard). Pink petals with irregular white border and deep pink streaks. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Midseason.

Pink Perfection (Frau Minna Seidel; Usu-Otome). Shell-pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to late.

Pink Star. Rose-pink. Large, semi-double with pointed outer petals and stamens among central petaloids. Slow, compact, upright growth. Midseason.

Prince Eugene Napoleon (Pope Pius IX). Cherry-red. Large, formal double with many small, rounded petals which are progressively smaller toward center. Medium, compact, upright growth. Midseason.

Professor Charles S. Sargent. Dark red. Medium, full peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Midseason.

B&B.	Each
8 to 12 in.....	\$1 25
12 to 18 in.....	2 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 00
2 to 3 ft.....	4 50
3 to 4 ft.....	7 00

Class C

Elisabeth (Montironi; Trois Marie). White, sometimes striped light pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright, spreading growth. Late.

Jarvis Red. Turkey-red. Medium, semi-double with tufted center of smaller petals. Vigorous, wide spreading growth. Midseason.

Mme. de Strekaloff. A flat double flower with old-fashioned candy stripes. Upright, strong grower.

Semi-Double Blush (Celtic Rosea; Pearl of China). Blush-pink. Medium, semi-double. Slow growth. Midseason.

T. K. Variegated. Light pink, edged darker pink. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth.

B&B.	Each
8 to 12 in.....	\$1 00
12 to 18 in.....	1 75
18 to 24 in.....	2 50
2 to 3 ft.....	3 75
3 to 4 ft.....	5 50



CAMELLIA Sasanqua Mino-No-Yuki

CAMELLIA SASANQUA

These unusual Camellias differ from the familiar Japonica type in several ways. Foliage is generally smaller, growth is much more rapid, and the blooming season is earlier. This interesting type is especially desirable for landscape effects, tall hedges and screening, although beautiful specimens may be achieved also with certain kinds of Sasanqua. Most Sasanquas bloom when small and are excellent for pots or tubs in patios and similar specialized uses.

The Sasanquas can usually stand full sun and may be handled, as far as cultural requirements are concerned, in a similar manner to garden shrubs. They do not require as much acid in the soil and may be cultivated like a Ligustrum. Sasanqua's astonishing variety of color and form and wide adaptability recommend it for more general use throughout its range.

Most Sasanqua varieties produce single or semi-double blooms, and a good many are delicately fragrant. Both foliage and bloom can be cut for indoor decoration without harming the plants.

Brilliancy. Bright cherry-red. Large, single with cluster of stamens in center.

Dawn: Camellia Vernalis (Gin-Ryu) (Gin-Ryo). White, sometimes suffused pink. Semi-double.

Lavender Queen. Lavender-pink. Large, single.

Narumi-Gata. (Wrongly introduced as *Camellia oleifera*.) Large, single flowers, white tipped with pink, producing a dainty cupped effect.

Papaver (Rosea Papaver). Soft pink. Large, bell-shaped, single.

Splendor (Rosea Grandiflora). Delicate pink with darker pink toward edge. Very large, semi-double.

Tanya. Deep rose-pink. Single blooms, delicately sweet-scented.

B&B.	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 25
18 to 24 in.....	3 25
2 to 3 ft.....	5 75
3 to 4 ft.....	8 75

Blanchette. Single. White, tinted pink on margins.

Briar Rose (Pink Briar). Soft, clear pink. Single. Resembles wild rose.

Cleopatra. Rose-pink. Semi-double.

Hugh Evans (Hebe). Phlox-pink. Single.

Mine-No-Yuki (Snow-on-Peak). White. Large, peony form.

Rosea. Fast, upright, graceful grower with large, single pink flowers.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
18 to 24 in.....	2 25	21 00
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 50

Sasanquas make a beautiful hedge with blooms in fall.



BIGNONIA (Trumpet-Vine)

VINES

The soft look of a flowering vine, with its bloom and perfume, always adds a homey atmosphere to your property.

Many effects may be achieved by planting vines. You may have a complete drapery over the brick or block walls of your home with *Ficus*. Or you may turn an outbuilding, garage, or similar spot into a thing of beauty with a vigorous-growing, brilliant flowering type, such as the *Bignonia*. Or you may choose a type to be grown on an arbor, trellis or fence.

Most vines require very little attention after planting, but their growth should be kept within bounds or the appearance will be overgrown and unkempt. Set them close to their proper support so that stems may become easily attached. New shoots should be helped upward by tying to wires or trellis with soft twine.



BIGNONIA venusta (Flame-Vine) on garden lattice

ALLAMANDA Cathartica Williamsi.

Evergreen climbing plant bearing golden yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers with reddish brown throats. Adapted to central and south Florida. Each Gal. cans.....\$1 25

BIGNONIA radicans (Trumpet-Vine).

Leaves dark green. Flowers brilliant orange in summer. Very hardy.

Speciosa. Evergreen. Glossy leaves and large, lavender-blue flowers in clusters. Each Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....\$1 25

venusta (Flame-Vine). Evergreen.

Profusion of bright reddish orange flowers. Very showy. Tender. Each Qt. cans.....\$0 75 Gal. cans..... 1 25

FICUS repens (Evergreen Climbing Fig).

Finest for covering buildings and walls.

	Each	10
2½-in. pots.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
Qt. cans.....	70	6 50
Gal. cans.....	1 25	

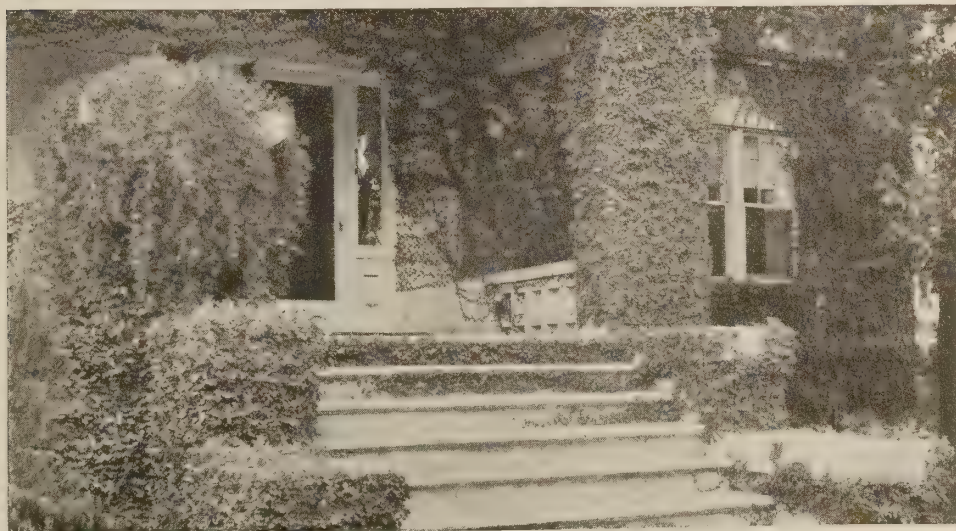
BOUGAINVILLEA, Barbara Karst. A very vigorous new hybrid. Much the same color as *Crimson Lake* but branches more readily and has larger flower bracts. Blooms appear along the entire branch. Makes a perfect bush without staking.

Crimson Lake. A most striking variety with bright crimson flowers. Tender.

Panama Pink. Lovely light pink blooms. Foliage is lighter green than *Crimson Lake*. A semi-climber. Each Qt. cans.....\$0 75 Gal. cans..... 1 50

GELSEMIUM sempervirens (Yellow Jessamine). A slender, rapid-growing evergreen vine. Flowers yellow, fragrant, produced in profusion during the spring months. Each

Qt. cans.....\$0 65 Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft..... 1 50



FICUS repens



BOUGAINVILLEA



LONICERA japonica halliana

VINES, continued

HEDERA helix (English Ivy.) Dark green, leathery leaves. Particularly useful in partial shade as vine and ground cover.

Self-Branching Small-Leaf Type.

A fine new variety with unusually small, delicately formed leaves. Exceptionally good for use indoors. Each 2½-in. pots.....\$0 35
Qt. cans..... 65
Gal. cans..... 1 15

We are proud of our nursery stock, for it is in first class condition

BAMBOOS

Arundinaria japonica (*Pseudosasa japonica*). Hardest Bamboo, quickly growing 15 feet high. Large, handsome foliage. Spreads rapidly.

Bambusa multiplex (*B. argentea*). Vigorous grower for hedges and screens. Handsome foliage and canes which will grow 25 feet.

Bambusa multiplex, Silverstripe (*B. argentea striata*). A similar variety with green canes, striped with yellow near the base. The leaves are also variegated with whitish stripes.

Bambusa multiplex, Alphonse Karr (*B. verticillata*). Upright clump Bamboo, with yellow and green striped canes about 30 feet high.

Prices—All preceding Bamboos

	Each	10
6 to 12-cane clumps....	\$1 50	\$14 00
12 to 18-cane clumps....	1 85	17 50
20 to 30-cane clumps or more.....	4 00	37 50

Bambusa multiplex, Fernleaf (*B. disticha*). A very handsome clump Bamboo, with fern-like leaves rarely taller than 15 feet. Each 10-in. cans.....\$2 75

Phyllostachys aurea (Golden Bamboo). Rapidly spreading, very hardy Bamboo, with bright yellow canes. Very graceful. Good for fishing poles. Each Single bbs.\$0 40

JASMINUM ilicifolium. A rapid-growing evergreen vine with handsome foliage and white, star-shaped flowers. Very desirable. Each Gal. cans.....\$1 25

simplicifolium (Wax Jasmine). Evergreen. Beautiful, dark green, waxy leaves and white, star-shaped flowers. Can be pruned and grown as a shrub. Makes a splendid hedge. Each Qt. cans.....\$0 65 Gal. cans..... 1 25

LONICERA japonica halliana (Hall's Honeysuckle). A vigorous vine with fragrant, white and yellow flowers in late spring and summer. Excellent for ground-cover and erosion-prevention work. Each Qt. cans.....\$0 45 Gal. cans..... 1 00

RHYNCHOSPERMUM jasminoides. Evergreen. Dark, shiny leaves and fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Hardy. Each Qt. cans.....\$0 75 Gal. cans..... 1 50

minneata. An interesting variation, having smaller and darker green foliage but same climbing habit. Each Qt. cans.....\$1 00 Gal. cans..... 1 85

Variegated. Similar in growth habit to the green variety but with attractively white-marked leaves. Semi-hardy. Each Gal. cans.....\$1 85

Many bulletins are issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, Fla., for Florida residents. These pamphlets cover in detail cultural instructions for ornamentals, grasses, fruit trees, etc. Due to limited space in our catalog, we cannot publish lengthy data on horticultural practices. Write to Experiment Station for free bulletins.



WISTERIA

WISTERIA, Purple. Strong, hardy, deciduous vine. Flowers in large clusters in spring. Each Qt. cans.....\$0 85

White. Produces large clusters of white flowers in spring. Each Qt. cans.....\$0 85 Gal. cans..... 1 50

Please read TERMS OF BUSINESS before ordering, on page 3



Plant and cane of BAMBUSA argentea striata

BAMBUSA disticha
BAMBUSA verticillata

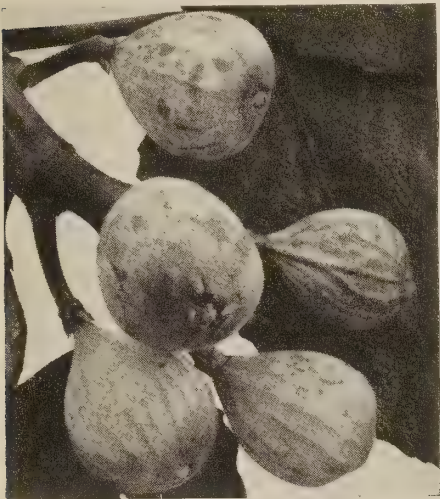


BANANA BLOOM and
YOUNG FRUIT

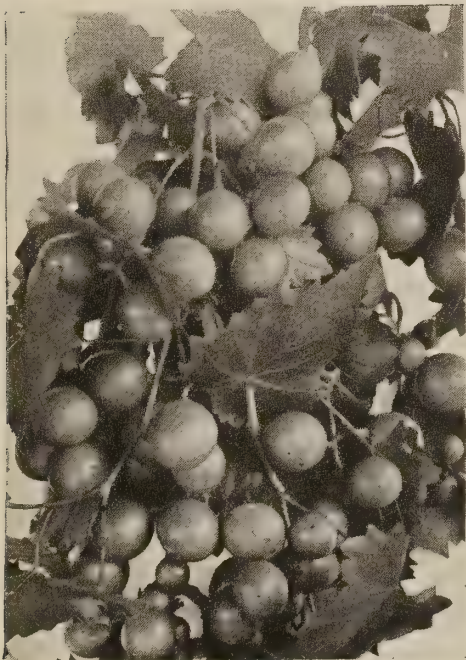
BANANAS

Cavendish. Plants tender. Fine fruits.

	Each
Medium suckers.....	\$2 00
Large suckers.....	3 00
10-in. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	5 00
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	6 00



FIGS, Brunswick



GRAPES, Thomas

FRUITS AND NUTS
FOR THE DEEP SOUTH

Deciduous fruit trees, by comparison with citrus and other purely tropical fruits, are quite likely to be overlooked in the average southern planting scheme. This is because their adaptability to these lower latitudes is not fully recognized. Actually, there are few locations that would not support a fine assortment of fruit and nut trees, ample for completely satisfying the dietary needs of any family. Catering to the commercial markets can often become a profitable thing for the more ambitious growers who have an investment in idle land and wish to put it to work. Pears, Figs, Persimmons, Peaches, Plums, and in certain sections Pecans, all offer unusual opportunities. The importance of fruit trees to the small or large grower, especially in these times of inflated prices, cannot be overestimated. GROW YOUR OWN SUPPLY!

Fruit and nut trees are dug and shipped during the dormant season, usually November 15 through February. This restriction applies only on bare-root material.

FIGS

Brunswick. Large, pear-shaped dark brown; flesh thick, soft, very good. Late.

Celeste. Small to medium; violet color; flesh light to rose at center; juicy, sweet, excellent. Hardy. June, July.

Bare-root.	1 to 3 Each	4 to 9 Each	10 to 49 Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 75	\$0 65	\$0 55
18 to 24 in.....	1 00	90	80
2 to 3 ft.....	1 25	1 15	1 05

MUSCADINE GRAPES

Flowers. Large, purplish fruits; sweet flavor. August, September.

James. Largest of this group. Black; juicy, and of excellent quality. Prolific. August to late fall.

Scuppernong. The old, popular sort, known and liked for its delicious, musky flavor. Fruit large, bronze-colored; flesh juicy. August, September.

Thomas. One of the best and most popular Grapes. Reddish purple; pulp sweet and tender. August, September

	1 to 3 Each	4 to 9 Each	10 to 49 Each
Bare-root.			
1-yr.....	\$0 60	\$0 55	\$0 50
2-yr	85	80	75
3-yr.....	1 25	1 15	1 00

NEW MUSCADINE
HYBRID GRAPES

Here are the Muscadine hybrids you have been hearing about lately, some of the most promising for Florida and similar latitudes.

Creek. Very thin skin; large clusters of medium size. Juicy, reddish purple fruit; prolific. Ripens uniformly about October 1.

Hunt. Ripening in August, this variety is a regular bearer of large black bunches that hang on well; skin medium to thin. Excellent flavor. A fine all-purpose Grape and probably the best of black varieties.

Tar-Heel. Black, heavy-producing, self-pollinating type. A vigorous grower.

Top Sail. White fruit. Very vigorous but should not be pruned heavily for best yield.

	1 to 3 Each	4 to 9 Each	10 to 49 Each
Bare-root.			
1-yr.....	\$1 15	\$1 10	\$1 00
2-yr.....	1 45	1 35	1 25
3-yr.....	1 85	1 75	1 55

BUNCH GRAPES

Concord. An excellent variety that is well known and widely successful. Fruit large, blue-black; flesh sweet and tender.

Fredonia. A blue Grape of Concord type. Skin thick; fruit sweet and firm.

Golden Muscat. Rich golden color. Muscat aroma. Large, oval, juicy, tender, sweet. Compact clusters.

Niagara. Strong grower; prolific. Bunch and fruit large. A fine-quality, greenish yellow Grape.

Seneca. A Grape that is entirely different. Early; bunches of good size, tapering and compact. Oval, golden yellow fruit. Firm texture; the tender skin can be eaten.

Van Buren. A new extra-early blue variety. Good size; sweet flavor. Very productive.

	1 to 3 Each	4 to 9 Each	10 to 49 Each
Bare-root.			
1-yr.....	\$0 95	\$0 85	\$0 70
2-yr.....	1 25	1 15	1 00
3-yr.....	1 50	1 40	1 25

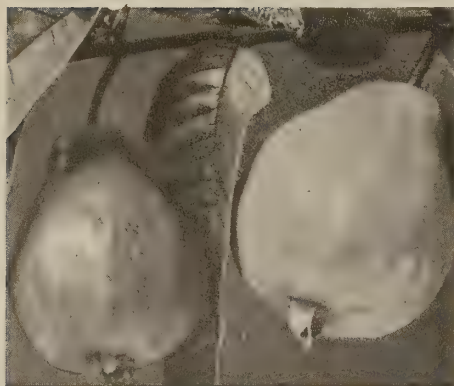
Lake Emerald. A cross of Golden Muscat on Pixiola, this fine new bunch grape is fast becoming better known, particularly in Florida and Gulf Coast areas. Highly disease resistant, the vine is medium sized, with well-rounded trunk. Fruit is borne beneath foliage and shows a translucent emerald-green color. Skin of fruit is fairly tough, pulp soft. Flavor agreeably sweet. Each Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....\$2 00 Bare-root from gal. cans.....1 50 Lake Emerald is more easily propagated in containers in our part of Florida, so we are offering them as above.

Note. This variety can be cold damaged in north and west Florida and needs well-drained soil wherever planted.



GRAPE, Lake Emerald

FRUITS AND NUTS, continued



GUAVAS

GUAVAS

Red Cattley. Used for jellies and for preserving. Fine, dark evergreen foliage. Fruits 1 to 1½ inches across. Good in northern Florida and southward.

Each
Gal. cans. \$1 75

LOQUATS

These trees are natives of China and Japan. Sometimes called Japanese Plum, but not a plum in any sense. Will grow in most soils, but prefers slightly acid. They lend themselves harmoniously to landscape plantings, not only as a symmetrical evergreen tree, but for shade, screening and background. Trees often reach a height of 25 feet, and in some instances may serve as a windbreak. Especially adapted from central Florida southward and also near the Coast northward.

Those who are artistic-minded find the leaves of the Loquat excellent for bouquet designing, for use in wreaths, and in Christmas arrangements. The leaves, from 10 to 12 inches in length, are dark green in color, stiff and rough, with deep veinings. They will hold up well if sprayed gold or silver or if used in their natural state.

Blooms in November and December. As the flowers are sometimes frost-bitten, trees should be grown in sheltered places or protected by fire during cold spells. The fruit matures in early spring and is fine for eating fresh or for making preserves, marmalades or jellies.

Advance. One of the most beautiful of the Loquat trees and one of the heaviest bearers. Fruit is large, pear-shaped, borne in big compact clusters often containing as many as 20 perfect specimens; color straw-yellow. Flesh is white, with a juicy, delicious subacid flavor.

Fruit and nut trees are dug and shipped during the dormant season, usually November 15 through February. This restriction applies only on bare-root materials.

LOQUATS, continued

Champagne. Oval to pyriform, 2 to 3 inches in length, white-fleshed, produced in clusters as large as those of Advance but less compact. Considered the best of all in flavor.

Gold Nugget. This variety has deep orange, glossy fruit of fine appearance and flavor. The orange-fleshed Loquats are much sweeter than the white kinds and ripen later. Best for coastal and extreme southern locations.

Oliver. Considered best general-purpose variety for the lower South.

Premier. Produces excellent fruit of fine flavor and very large size. Best for extreme southern locations.

Tanaka. Attractive large fruit of deep orange color, ripening quite late in season.

Grafted.	Each
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	\$3 50
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	4 00
Grafted, B&B.	
4 to 5 ft.....	8 00
5 to 6 ft.....	10 00

Loquat Seedling

A handsome, large-leaved, medium-sized tree, standing several degrees of frost. A fine ornamental. The yellow, oblong fruit is about as large as a medium-sized plum and has a fine subacid flavor.

Bare-root.	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
	Each	Each	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 25	\$1 10	\$1 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 50	1 40	1 30
B&B.			
12 to 18 in.....	2 00	1 90	1 80
18 to 24 in.....	2 50	2 40	2 25
2 to 3 ft.....	3 50	3 35	3 10
3 to 4 ft.....	4 50	4 35	4 20
			Each
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....			\$2 50
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....			3 00



LOQUAT



PEACHES, Angel

PEACHES

Peaches on Plum Root

For a good many years we have been grafting our Peaches on Marianna Plum root because of its resistance to nematode (root-knot). Unfortunately, root-knot is apt to be a problem in Florida and the South, as a whole, more or less serious in different locations and soils. Although we have long known that Peach on Plum root was not the ideal solution to the problem, nothing we have ever tried was as good. Peach on Plum is not a long-lived tree generally, although some are known to have survived a good many years in bearing condition.

Even with certain known shortcomings, Peaches on Plum root continue in considerable demand, and while we make no unprovable claims for them, we can say that without Peaches on Plum a good bit of the deep South would have gone peachless, as far as home and orchard production is concerned.

ZONE I. Central and southern Florida; tropical countries.

ZONE II. Eastern north Florida; similar soils and climate.

ZONE III. West Florida, lower Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

ZONE IV. Coastwise Louisiana and Texas.

Ripening time based on north Florida

Angel. (Zone I. June 20-30.) Large; yellow, washed red; juicy, sub-acid, highly flavored. Bears well while young. Late blooming. Freestone.

Jewel. (Zones I and II. May 15-25.) Medium to large; highly colored; finest quality. Choicest market sort for Florida. Very prolific and one of our special lines for many years. Freestone.

Waldo. (Zones I and II. May 20-June 3.) Medium size; light yellow with dark red; flesh white, red at stone, juicy, finely flavored. Very prolific. Freestone.

PEACHES on Plum Root

Bare-root.	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
	Each	Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 35	\$1 25	\$1 10
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	1 60	1 45
4 to 5 ft.....	2 25	2 10	1 90

PEARS

Baldwin. Originated several years ago in Baldwin County, Alabama, this fine Pear is a welcome addition to our list. In size it is comparable to Hood. A midseason bearer of excellent quality fruit. Much finer grained than Pineapple, the Baldwin is juicy and a grand table fruit. We suggest that you try a few this season; it may be just what you need to complete your Pear collection on your grove.

Carnes. Fruit medium to large, rather round in shape and of good color. The flesh is firm and free from grit, juicy, and the flavor is quite apple-like. It matures earlier than our other Pears, beginning in late June and carrying over through July. Blight resistant, and a regular and heavy bearer.

Hood. Blight-resisting. Large, yellowish green fruit with white flesh, very juicy, mellow, free from grit, and deliciously flavored. Excellent for every use to which Pears are put. June to July.

Kieffer. Large; yellow with reddish cheek; handsome and very juicy. Good flavor when fully ripe. September, October.

Orient. A promising hybrid for southern growing. Fruit to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter with thick skin and rather rough finish. Creamy white flesh of good texture but mild flavor. Fruit ripens here in August, but trees bloom later than Kieffer, which is an advantage in avoiding cold injury. Trees are attractively dark green, vigorous in growth; practically immune to fire blight. Particularly good for canning.

Pineapple. Blight-resisting. Large and handsome, with a pleasing odor when ripe. We recommend planting Pineapple and Hood trees for a fine orchard.

Bare-root.	1 to 3 Each	4 to 9 Each	10 to 49 Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 35	\$1 25	\$1 10
3 to 4 ft.	1 75	1 60	1 45
4 to 5 ft.	2 25	2 10	1 90
5 to 7 ft.	3 00	2 75	2 50
2 yr., 5 to 7 ft.	4 00		



PEARS, Hood



PEAR,
Pineapple

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Fuyugaki. One of the best. Oblate, medium to large; deep red skin. Light flesh, non-astringent, very sweet and may be used while still hard; seedless. Perhaps the very best shipper and keeper. Should be in all plantings. September, October.

Gailey. Small, oblate-conical; dull red. Flesh dark about the seeds, firm, juicy. Produces an abundance of staminate flowers for pollenizing other sorts. Valuable in commercial and home orchards.

Hyakume. Roundish oblong to roundish oblate, large (up to 3 inches long); skin buff-yellow to orange and frequently netted about the apex. Flesh dark cinnamon, firm, sometimes fibrous but of very pleasing quality. October.

Okame. Large, oblate; orange-yellow to carmine skin. Flesh light and non-astringent when ripe, light brown around seeds, quality fine. Midseason to late.

Ormond. Oblong-conical, small to medium; skin smooth, yellowish red, with scattering dots and whitish bloom, very tender. Flesh orange-red near center, with few or no seeds; astringent until soft. Keeps well. Very late November and December.

Taber's No. 23. Round to oblate, with flat or depressed apex, small; skin red with dotted effect. Flesh very dark and speckled, sweet; seeds numerous—8 to 10. An excellent home fruit September and October

Tamopan. Oblate and very flat, marked by a deep constriction near the stem end, very large (3 to 5 inches across); skin reddish orange, thick and tough. Flesh light orange, astringent until ripe. Seedless. October, November.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish conical, very attractive; skin light yellow, changing to bright red. Flesh yellow, of finest quality; seedless. Prolific bearing quite young. The finest commercial sort and most popular for home use. September, October.

Triumph. Medium size, tomato shaped; skin red. Flesh yellow, with a few seeds, finest quality. Midseason to very late.

Tsuru. Long, conical ($2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches); skin bright orange, reddening as it ripens, with purple bloom while immature. Flesh dark yellow, firm, astringent until very ripe, with few or no seeds. September, October.

Zengi. The smallest of all; round or roundish oblate; skin yellowish red. Flesh very dark, quality good; seedy. Edible when still hard. One of the earliest to ripen. Vigorous and prolific.

Bare-root.	1 to 3 Each	4 to 9 Each	10 to 49 Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 35	\$1 25	\$1 10
3 to 4 ft.	1 75	1 60	1 45
4 to 5 ft.	2 25	2 10	1 90
5 to 7 ft.	3 00	2 75	2 50

Fruit and nut trees are dug and shipped during the dormant season, usually November 15 through February. This restriction applies only on bare-root materials.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES HAVE THE BEST SELECTION OF FRUITS AND NUTS TO CHOOSE FROM FOR YOUR YARD

PECANS

Curtis. Of Florida origin. A beautiful, rapid-growing tree and a heavy bearer of very thin-shelled, medium-sized nuts of highest quality.

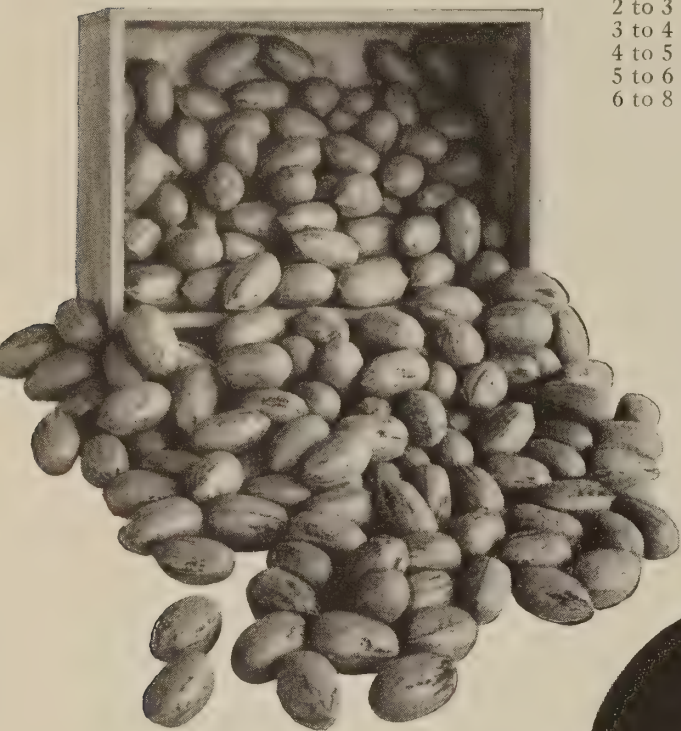
Moneymaker. A medium-sized nut with medium shell, well filled with a rich meat. The tree is an upright grower with dark green foliage.

Stuart. A large, strong tree with a fine head. Nuts large, medium thin, good quality. It stands the cold better than most other southern varieties.

Success. Tree sturdy, vigorous, and is a heavy producer of large nuts of average thickness and of good quality.

Bare-root.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 25	\$21 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 75	26 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 60	34 50
5 to 6 ft.....	4 60	43 50
6 to 8 ft.....	5 75	55 00

Many bulletins are issued by the Agricultural Experiment Stations, Gainesville, Fla. for Florida residents. These pamphlets cover in detail cultural instructions for ornamentals, grasses, fruit trees, etc. Due to limited space in our catalog, we cannot publish lengthy data on horticultural practices. Write to Experiment Station for free bulletins.



PECANS

We are proud of our nursery stock, for it is in first-class condition.



PLUM, Burbank

Fruit and nut trees are dug and shipped during the dormant season, usually November 15 through February. This restriction applies only on bare-root material.



PLUMS, Abundance

PLUMS

Abundance. Medium to large, round with blunt-pointed apex; pinkish red changing to purplish red with thick bloom and numerous medium-sized dots. Flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet or slightly sub-acid; pit small. Cling; best quality. A prolific, strong grower. A popular and profitable early Plum for planting in northern sections and in many parts of the South.

Burbank. Large to very large, rounded and blunt-pointed; dark red, mottled over yellow ground; thick bloom and numerous large dots. Flesh deep yellow, juicy, sweet, firm; pit small. Cling; quality one of the best. Tree very vigorous; upright branches with large leaves. Very popular both North and South, but not adapted to the Lower South.

Excelsior. This variety was introduced by Mr. Taber in 1887. Experienced fruit-growers put Excelsior at the top of the Plum list; therefore home-garden owners may expect equally good results. The fruit ripens early in June, is a bright wine-red, 2 inches or more in diameter, with lots of juice and a real Plum flavor. If you like Plums, plant Excelsior.

Kelsey. Very large, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually lop-sided with deep suture; greenish yellow sometimes flushed with red, covered with thick bluish bloom; very showy. Flesh light yellow, meaty; flavor rich, pleasant, quality excellent. Prolific and bears while young. Highly recommended for the colder sections, but not dependable far south.

McRea. Medium size; yellow, overwashed with red. Crimson flesh; juicy, excellently flavored. Prolific.

Red June. Medium to large, lop-sided; vermilion-red all over with delicate bloom; very showy. Flesh light yellow, firm, moderately juicy, sweet or slightly sub-acid; pit small. Cling; flavor pleasant; quality very good. Tree vigorous and prolific. A good variety.

Satsuma. Medium to large, broadly conical, with blunt, short point and deep suture; dark, dull red all over with greenish dots. Flesh purplish red; pit small. Free; firm, juicy; quality excellent. A splendid keeper and good shipper.

Terrell. Cling. Another fine hybrid, larger than the above; red with small dots and mottlings. Flesh greenish yellow, very juicy and aromatic. One of the best.

Wild. A native wild variety which blooms at the same time as the above and often aids materially as a pollinizer in the production of heavy crops.

Bare-root.	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
	Each	Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 35	\$1 25	\$1 10
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	1 60	1 45
4 to 5 ft.....	2 25	2 10	1 90
5 to 7 ft.....	3 00	2 75	2 50
2 yr., 5 to 7 ft....	4 00		

Please read
TERMS OF BUSINESS
before ordering, on page 3

CITRUS FOR NORTH FLORIDA AND SIMILAR CLIMATES

All our citrus trees are budded or grafted on *Citrus trifoliata* stock, which is the most cold-hardy understock known.

In Florida, citrus leads all other fruit trees in importance and is rapidly becoming better known in other states where climatic requirements can be met. It is becoming increasingly evident that citrus varieties on Trifoliata have a much wider range of usefulness than was enjoyed a few years ago. Much depends on the amount of care taken by the purchaser in selecting a planting location for his trees, and also, in some cases, the care that can be given in the way of special winter protection.

We can say that most citrus varieties, if in good dormant condition, will stand a temperature of several degrees below freezing for a limited length of time. The Satsuma will take the most cold and is, therefore, extremely valuable to many who would otherwise be denied the pleasure and benefit of home-grown citrus.

While the idea has been used spasmodically for years, the feasibility and desirability of using citrus trees in the landscaping of present-day homes is now becoming more fully realized. "Dooryard Citrus" trees may be used as a source of fruit, for ornamentation, or for a combination of the two. Since citrus trees are very ornamental when properly handled, the planting can be made to blend with the over-all design and also produce an abundance of good fruit. With an adequate plan and proper selection of varieties, it is possible to have healthful citrus fruit during most of the year.

The intelligent use of citrus landscaping should be a challenge to all home owners in appropriate areas. It's a fascinating field for those who like things "just a little different" and offers opportunity for lots of imagination and ingenuity.

THE PLANTING SEASON. In Florida, planting is usually done either in the winter from November 15 through February, or in the summer after the rainy season starts. The winter is preferred, for at that season the ground is cool and moist and the trees become well established before the spring drought begins.

SETTING THE TREES. It is best to plant the trees as soon as possible after they are received from the nursery. If planting must be delayed, the trees should be removed from the box or bales in which they were shipped and heeled in to prevent the roots from drying out. Roots should never be permitted to become dry, even for a short time. When trees are taken to the field for planting, they should be kept covered with wet packing or carried in a barrel half filled with water. The holes dug for the trees should be of ample size to receive the roots without crowding and should be dug at planting time; otherwise the soil will dry out too much.

Just before they are planted, all bruised or broken roots should be trimmed from the trees with a sharp knife. The trees should be set at the same level or an inch or so higher than they stood in the nursery. If set deeper, the topmost feeder roots are smothered and the tree fails to make proper growth. The roots should be evenly spread out and surface soil packed among them until they are well covered. Not more than 1 or 1½ inches of soil need be placed over the topmost roots.

After the hole is filled with well-packed soil, a shallow basin should be made around the tree and five or ten gallons of water applied. To prevent evaporation of moisture, the basin should then be covered with a mulch of dry soil. When there is danger of frost, the basin should be omitted and the trees mounded or banked with soil so that the lower portion of the tree, up to a point well above where it was budded on the stock, is protected from the cold. Dry, clean soil, free from waste or litter, should be used, for trash or decayed matter frequently attracts woodlice. As soon as danger from cold is over, the mounds should be removed, for soil left mounded about the trunk in warm weather may favor bark diseases or cause the bark to become heated.

The trees should be watered from time to time whenever their appearance indicates the need, and *particular attention given to watering at time of bloom* because, if tree becomes too dry, bloom will fall before setting fruit. In the absence of sufficient rain or during a protracted dry spell, it is well to water the young trees

every ten days. By examining the topsoil around the trees it may be determined whether or not the moisture level has receded sufficiently to make watering necessary. Except during the rainy season, the ground in the tree rows should be cultivated so that a dust mulch is formed and evaporation checked as much as possible.

In shipping bare-root trees from our nursery, we cut back the tops to a point which by experience we have found will give the best results in the grove. *Tops must be cut back to make up for the pruning which the roots receive at transplanting.* The balance between the root system and the top must always be maintained. Trees that are headed at planting time will need very little pruning for the first two or three years. After the grove is planted, it is an excellent plan to make an accurate diagram showing the location of each tree and variety.

FERTILIZING. Most Florida soils require the addition of fertilizer for the production of the most profitable fruit crops and to obtain satisfactory growth in young trees. The kind, quantity, and frequency of application of such fertilizer varies so greatly in each locality that we recommend to the grower that he secure the advice of a reputable fertilizer company on this question. Also valuable pamphlets on citrus culture can be obtained by writing to the Florida Experiment Station at Gainesville, Florida, or the Citrus Experiment Station at Lake Alfred, Florida.

For young trees, the first application should be made several weeks after planting, using ¾ to 1 pound per tree. Similar applications should be made every six weeks until the middle of September. Fertilizer should then be discontinued until early March, at which time the same six-weeks schedule may be resumed, but with an increased amount per application. The fertilizer should be scattered in a circle around each tree and worked in lightly. The important thing in starting young trees is to provide a constant supply of plant food so as to keep them growing vigorously throughout the year, *except during the winter months.*



YOUNG ORANGE GROVE

CITRUS FRUITS *For Colder Sections*

Grown at Glen Saint Mary on Citrus trifoliata stock, which is the most cold-hardy understock known. Orders and requests for detailed information on these trees should be directed to our Office at Glen Saint Mary, Fla.

GRAPEFRUIT

Duncan. One of the very best for all uses. Of good quality; very juicy. Hardest of all the Grapefruits. Season December to May.

Foster. Flesh purplish pink. Very early and of excellent quality. One of the best.

Glenred. An outstanding new seedless variety. It closely resembles Thompson Pink, with two important exceptions; whereas the flesh of Thompson is a delicate pink, the flesh of Glenred is dark rich pink, resembling the color of a ripe watermelon, and whereas Thompson does not show its pink color on the outside, the rind of Glenred "blushes" attractively. This characteristic distinguishes Glenred easily from any variety of "white" Grapefruit without the necessity of cutting the fruit. In habit of growth and time of maturity, Glenred approximates Marsh Seedless. The fruit is somewhat larger and commercially seedless.

Marsh Seedless. A practically seedless variety which can be held on the trees very late. Fine quality fruit with smooth yellow skin. It bears heavy and regular crops.

McCarty. Produces regular crops of average size, light waxy yellow fruit of beautiful texture. Notable for producing its fruit singly instead of in clusters. Ripens late. Excellent flavor.

Thompson Pink. A sport of Marsh Seedless, slightly larger, not quite so flattened, of excellent flavor and the flesh is a delicate pink in color. Originated in Manatee County, Florida, and has for many years been a favored variety commercially and in private plantings.

LEMON

Harvey. Closely resembles the California and Sicily varieties in shape. Fruit remains firm and colors well on the tree. More or less everbearing, the main crop matures August to October. Juice and acid content good. Upright and thornless, Harvey Lemon is resistant to fungous diseases and seems to be more cold-hardy than most.

Meyer. Perhaps the hardest of the Lemon varieties. An excellent bearer of large fruits of high acidity. Particularly valuable in central to north Florida and warmer Gulf Coast areas.

SATSUMAS

Satsuma Owari. Large, flattened; deep orange, with smooth rind, which parts freely from the pulp; seedless, or nearly so. Matures before any of the round Oranges

PRICES ON ALL ABOVE GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, ORANGES AND SATSUMAS:

On Citrus trifoliata stock.

Bare-root.	Each
Caliper	
3/8 in.....	\$1 50
1/2 in.....	1 75
5/8 in.....	2 25
3/4 in.....	2 75

ORANGES

Glen Improved. An improved strain of Washington Navel, originated by us.

Glen Summer. Our own trade name for a comparatively new variety. Fruit closely resembles Valencia but ripens later and can be held on tree later in summer than Valencia. A very promising variety.

Hamlin. An excellent extra-early sweet Orange; very juicy and delicious.

Jaffa. This is one of the Mediterranean group. Medium to large in size; rind smooth and well colored; juice quality excellent, with few seeds. Season December to February. A fine midseason variety.

King. Latest maturing of the Mandarin (Kid Glove) group, as it is ready for picking in March and April. Fruit resembles a large Satsuma; quality excellent, producing juice of sprightly and agreeable flavor. Tree upright and a heavy bearer.

Lue Gim Gong. Large, heavy, very late, smooth fruit with few seeds, and of highest quality. Tree cold-resistant.

Pineapple. The favorite of all midseason Oranges. A heavy producer. Trees upright, with large fruiting heads.

Ruby Red. Originally from southern Europe, this fine variety can be harvested in November or December, but fruit hangs on tree until March. Fruit medium size, thin skinned and juicy. Pulp assumes red color toward end of its season. Tree is a good grower, dense foliated and a prolific bearer. Truly a fancy sort.

Temple. The very highest of citrus fruit qualities are found in this peerless Orange. It is strictly a "fancy" fruit from every quality point. Fruits large; fine, deep orange skin, separating easily from the pulp; free from "rag"; juicy, delicious. A vigorous grower, bearing freely when very young.

Valencia. (Late.) Tree a strong grower, an early bearer, and perhaps the most profitable of the round Orange group. Fruit keeps well on trees until very late. Size medium; good color; finest quality.



LEMON, Harvey

CALAMONDIN. A small citrus fruit 1 1/4 inches in diameter, of orange-red color, somewhat flattened; skin thin, easily removed from the pulp; sections separated as in the Mandarin oranges, juice clear and strongly acid. Makes a pleasant drink.

EUSTIS LIMEQUAT. New, attractive, acid citrus—a cross of a lime with Nagami Kumquat. Tree is vigorous, quickly producing fine crops of acid fruits which make an excellent drink. Fruit oblong, somewhat larger than the Key lime; rind thin, grapefruit color. On Citrus trifoliata stock.

Bare-root.	Each
8 to 12 in.....	\$1 35
12 to 18 in.....	1 65
18 to 24 in.....	2 25
2 to 3 ft.....	2 75

B&B, double above prices.

KUMQUATS

Marumi. Tree dwarf, compact, globular. Foliage small, thickly placed. Fruit 3/4 to 1 inch long, round, golden yellow; rind thin. Sweet, well flavored; juice and pulp aromatic. Ornamental.

Meiwa. More vigorous than Marumi; well foliated and handsome. Fruit about 1 to 1 1/4 inches long, round; pulp sweet when ripe. The best Kumquat for eating fresh.

Nagami. Vigorous; broadly upright; handsome. A very heavy bearer of golden yellow, oblong fruits 1 1/2 to 2 inches long; rind sweet; pulp and juice finely flavored. Tree forms a nice head, more open than Marumi. On Citrus trifoliata stock.

Bare-root.	Each
8 to 12 in.....	\$1 35
12 to 18 in.....	1 65
18 to 24 in.....	2 25

CITRUS IN CANS FOR EASY MOVING

Nothing can take the place of sturdy, well-established citrus trees easily and always movable in containers. Use them indoors or out, North or South, to create that certain atmosphere so much a part of our South.

On Citrus trifoliata stock.

Calamondin.

Kumquat: Marumi, Meiwa, Nagami.

Lemon: Meyer, Ponderosa.

Lime: Cameron, Lakeland.

Limequat: Eustis.

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....\$2 00

Grapefruit: Duncan, Glenred, Marsh Seedless, McCarty, Thompson Pink.

Orange: Jaffa, King, Lue Gim, Gong, Pineapple, Ruby Red, Tangerine, Temple, Valencia, Variegated.

Satsuma: Owari.

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....\$2 25

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES HAVE THE BEST SELECTION OF FRUITS AND NUTS TO CHOOSE FROM FOR YOUR YARD

CITRUS ON OTHER ROOTSTOCKS For Central and South Florida

We maintain a branch nursery at Dundee, Florida, near Winter Haven, exclusively for the growing of citrus trees that are to be planted in the central and southern sections of the state, as well as similar latitudes elsewhere. Trees grown at Dundee are budded on several different stocks, suitable for the soils and climate found in the warmer parts of the state. (See map for a guide in ordering.) PLEASE SEND ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE pertaining to cold-resistant citrus (grown on *Trifoliata* root stock) to Glen Saint Mary. Communicate direct with Glen St. Mary Nurseries Company, Winter Haven, Florida, if you wish citrus for areas south of the line shown on map.



PLANTING AND GENERAL CARE

The land on which trees are to be set should be thoroughly prepared before planting. Too frequently this important matter is neglected or poorly done, but it pays to give particular attention to this part of the work. It is easier to put the land in good condition before planting than after.

After the land has been well plowed, harrowed, and leveled (for orchard or grove planting), a 2 to 4-foot stake should be set where each tree is to stand. The distance apart at which the trees should be set depends on character of the soil, moisture it contains, the kind of trees, and the ideas of the planter. Usually they should be given a goodly distance. See table for planting distances, page 28.

In foundation planting and general landscape work, the soil must usually be treated differently because of restricted space. Get the ground as mellow as possible before setting out anything. If the soil is not ready when plants arrive, it is best to heel in the trees. Plants or trees should never be allowed to dry out between the time they are taken from the nursery and the time of planting.

The holes should be made considerably larger than necessary to accommodate the roots or balls of earth. Place the topsoil in a pile by itself when the holes are dug. Commercial fertilizer analyzing about 4-7-5, ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash, may be used at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound per tree, depending upon its size. Mix this thoroughly with the topsoil in filling in around the roots. We do not recommend the use of manure in the holes at the time of planting. Set the trees the exact depth they stood in the nursery rows. If bare-rooted, spread out the roots by hand and pack the earth well around them. When the hole is three-quarters full, pack well with the feet.

After packing thoroughly, and before the hole is filled up, pour in water. When the water has sunk away, fill up the remainder of the hole, pack again with the feet, and level off.

PRUNING. Some kinds of nursery trees must be pruned before shipping. Others are not pruned. It is a safe rule with practically all plants that the tops and broken roots should be cut back before planting. For years it has been a part of our nursery practice to prune nearly all stock lifted from the open ground before shipping, and in order to bring the relation of top and root into better balance, it is usually desirable to trim the tops somewhat.

HANDLING TREES AND OTHER PLANTS. *Container-Grown Plants.* Many different kinds of plants are now grown in pots, cans and tubs. They may be shipped and transplanted at any time of year with safety and convenience. Usually, the pot is removed before shipment, but canned plants normally do not

have cans removed. At customer's request, however, we shall be glad to slit cans down the sides to facilitate easy withdrawal of plant by the customer. *Bare-Rooted Plants.* Plants taken from the open ground with bare roots are usually handled only during the dormant season (November through February). Orchards or groves are always planted with bare-root trees, to save money, time and labor. *Balled and Burlapped Plants.* One of the most important improvements in the handling of nursery products was the perfecting of "B&B" digging. By this method a solid root ball is dug, of correct size to include most of the roots, wrapped lightly with burlap and securely tied with twine. A balled and burlapped plant can be handled safely, provided it is not carried by the top. Always carry B&B plant by root ball. Ordinarily, the burlap should not be removed when planting; it will soon rot off in the ground. *Wire Balling.* A method that we have found highly successful in digging the larger sizes of some items such as Magnolia, Holly and Oak. This system makes it easy to get larger root balls, more securely held together, than is possible with regular B&B handling—a margin of safety that is often desirable. Wire balling may be requested, at the discretion of the customer, on trees and sizes other than those for which wire-balling price is regularly quoted throughout the catalog.

INSECTS AND FUNGUS TROUBLES. These must be watched for and guarded against. Dead branches should be removed from the tops of trees and burned. They often contain spores of diseases or have become the breeding places of noxious insects. In some localities many insects may be controlled effectively through the agency of friendly fungi; in others it is necessary to spray as well. In a general way it will be found that most scale insects, including whitefly, usually may be controlled by the use of Parathion or Malathion (the latter is less toxic to humans). Be careful to follow instructions on container, as to both application rates and precautions.

Oil emulsion sprays are effective against whitefly and sooty mold, and even regular applications of a strong laundry soap in water often give satisfactory control. (Do not use detergent powders.)

Thrips and mites, common red spider included, are best controlled with oil emulsion. It has the disadvantage, however, that it will injure many plants and should not be used unless one is sure of its safety on the particular plant to be treated.

For control of most chewing and sucking insects, such as caterpillars, grasshoppers, slugs, snails, ants, etc., Chlordane dust or spray is generally effective.

As a fungicide against blackspot, mildew and similar troubles, one of the many brands of fixed copper dust or sprays is recommended, such as Copper A or COCS.

GLEN AIR-DRIED PEAT

We are fortunate in having one of the finest deposits of pure Sedge Peat in this part of the country. Analysis as determined by commercial chemists, Thornton & Co., of Tampa, Florida, is as follows:

Available Phosphoric Acid . . .	0.04%
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid . . .	0.03%
Total Phosphoric Acid	0.07%
Nitrogen	1.05%
Equivalent to Ammonia	1.28%
pH Value	4.90 (Neutral is 7)

A report from the U. S. D. A., Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. to whom we sent samples of Glen Peat, reads in part: "The material is exceptionally uniform in texture, composition and reaction. It consists of fibrous material derived from rootlets and underground stems of sedges and several grasslike plants. Plant remains from Sawgrass are not abundant however, and organic material from Sphagnum mosses is not present. The reaction is acid pH 4.5 to 5.0."

Moisture retention ratio, 4.26 to 1. This means that Glen Peat will hold, when fully saturated with water, more than four times its own dry weight.

WHAT TO DO WITH IT

Use it for lawns, both old and new—incorporated in the soil when building new lawns, or as top dressing at least once a year on established grass.

Use it to build up humus content of light soils and to improve their moisture-holding capacity.

Use it as a mulch wherever one is indicated, but particularly for acid-loving plants such as AZALEAS, CAMELLIAS, GARDENIAS, HOLLY, MAGNOLIA, TEA PLANTS, NANDINA and others.

Use it thoroughly mixed with the soil in planting AZALEAS and CAMELLIAS; its acid reaction will help keep these plants in the best possible condition.

Price in sacks \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

If larger quantities or truckloads are desired, write us for quotations. Minimum order shipped, 100 pounds.

100 pounds of dry Peat spread $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep will cover an area 5 x 7 feet or 35 square feet. A 20-yard truckload at about 800 pounds to the yard, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards to the ton, will cover approximately 5600 square feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick or 2800 square feet 1 inch thick.

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PLACES

Here are a few suggestions that may help in choosing plants most suitable for different locations. We have listed only select groups of the most successful. Plants may be chosen from these lists in full confidence that they will adapt themselves to the conditions for which they are recommended.

PLANTS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Abelia	4	Cleyera japonica	4	Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana . . .	13	Pittosporum	7
Arborvitæ	13	Eleagnus	5	Ligustrum	10	Podocarpus	13
Ardisia	4	Feijoa	5	Olea fragrans	7	Spiræa	8
Azaleas	16	Ilex (Shrub type)	9	Palms, Dwarf	14	Viburnum	8
Bottle-Brush	4	Jasminum primulinum	6	Photinias	7		

PLANTS FOR SHADY SITUATIONS

Camellia	17,18	Eurya japonica	5	Palms	14	Podocarpus	13
Camellia sinensis	8	Ligustrum	10	Pittosporum		Viburnum	8
Eleagnus	5						

PLANTS FOR SEASIDE PLANTING

Bottle-Brush	4	Guavas	22	Lantana	6	Pittosporum	7
Crape-Myrtle	5	Hibiscus	6	Oleander	7	Raphiolepis japonica	8
Eleagnus	5	Junipers	13	Palms	14		

PLANTS FOR HEDGES

Abelia	4	Buxus (Boxwood)	4	Lantana	6	Pittosporum	7
Arborvitæ	13	Ilex vomitoria, crenata, etc.	9	Ligustrum	10	Podocarpus	13
Bamboos	20	Junipers	13	Oleanders	7	Sasanqua Camellias	18
Bottle-Brush	4					Tea Plant	8

LARGE-SIZE TREES AND SHRUBS

Very frequently our customers are interested in large-sized specimens with which to secure quicker effects from their plantings. We are able to furnish these in a number of different sizes and varieties, and we are prepared to move them with large balls of earth about the roots. We shall be pleased to furnish descriptions and prices on request, if you state size and kind desired.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Oranges on common stocks	25 to 30 ft. each way	Pear, Pineapple	25 to 30 ft. each way
Oranges on <i>C. trifoliata</i>	18 to 20 ft. each way	Pears, General varieties	20 to 25 ft. each way
Kumquats	10 to 12 ft. each way	Grapes, Bunch varieties	8 to 10 ft. each way
Peaches	18 to 20 ft. each way	Grapes, Muscadine type	18 to 25 ft. each way
Plums	15 to 18 ft. each way	Figs	12 to 15 ft. each way
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20 ft. each way	Pecans	50 to 60 ft. each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

8 by 8	680	13 by 13	257	18 by 18	134	30 by 30	48
9 by 9	537	14 by 14	222	19 by 19	120	35 by 35	35
10 by 10	435	15 by 15	193	20 by 20	108	40 by 40	27
11 by 11	360	16 by 16	170	22 by 22	90	45 by 45	21
12 by 12	302	17 by 17	150	25 by 25	69	50 by 50	17

[illegible]

THIS SPACE FOR CUSTOMER'S REMARKS OR INSTRUCTIONS

